CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28751—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-6	7-0		12-6	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
24-4	13-22		24-4	13-22
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne.	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3357	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Logcin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passenger transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

June 2nd	June 30th	July 28th.
„ 16th	July 14th	August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 21st, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Clas
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis ..	3.800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis.	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani ..	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 23, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 26th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
BRITANNIA	3079	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3535	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted up with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 20, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
† IONIA	5033	E. Boyle	28th May	for Plymouth.
† RUTHENIA	5409	E. Bellinge	2nd June	„ Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June	„ Liverpool or Plymouth.
* LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July	„ Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.
† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
„ 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 21 per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Rs. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.
THE LIGHTEST, CLEANEST, COOLEST, MOST COMFORTABLE, AND DURABLE PILLOWS EXTANT.

THE PILLOW being made of the finest tempered, watch-spring, steel wire, is as soft and pleasant as feathers, or any other material, and the head does not become heated, as each slight movement changes the air beneath it. As a luxury, nothing can surpass its comfort, especially in warm weather.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Large Size, 21 by 13, Covered in Best Tick	9 0	10 0
Do. do. not do. do.	6 12	7 8
Traveller's Pillow and Back Rest, 12 by 10, Best Tick with Cover	5 8	6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

CHAMPAGNES OF REPUTE.
STOCKED BY TREACHER & Co., LD.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee"	Bottles	70 8	78 0
Do. do.	½ „	40 12	44 0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand	bottles	62 12	69 4
Do. do. do.	½ „	36 4	40 12
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	69 4	77 0
Do. do.	½ „	39 8	44 0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.	bottles	81 8	91 8
Do. do. do.	½ „	43 0	47 12
PERRIER, JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	59 4	66 0
Do. do. do.	½ „	33 0	36 4
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	68 0	76 0
Do. do. do.	½ „	38 8	43 0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	71 8	79 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	33 0	36 4
Do. do. do.	½ „	19 12	22 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IN consequence of an acknowledged paucity of high class TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL TOBACCO this season, I have ventured a new departure in Cigars, and respectfully ask attention to the special select parcel of

DUTCH CIGARS

I have just imported to meet the anticipated demand for a MILD, WELL FLAVORED Cigar, of EASY DRAUGHT and FINISHED APPEARANCE at a REASONABLE PRICE. To effect a ready introduction I am quoting these at from

Rs. 3 AND UPWARD PER 100.

The special attention of MESS PRESIDENTS and HONORARY SECRETARIES of Clubs is respectfully requested to these Cigars, which have all the character of a Genuine Havannah at a minimum of cost.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HARRY CLARK & CO.,
HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

SPECIALITE,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.
WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)..... Rs. 9
SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)..... Rs. 48

A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket.....5 for Rs. 12-8
White Ground, Coloured Stripes, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket6 for Rs. 13-8

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.
Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND
PASSENGERS

WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE GOODS,

LOWEST PRICES,
AT
THORPE & CO.'S
IN
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.
SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH. Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Ceylon Flannel, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.
GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, and Rug Straps.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Fitted with Basket.
HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.
CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GUY'S TONIC
For all Nervous forms of Debility, loss of Appetite, pain after eating, Heartburn and Sluggish Liver, removing Brain weariness, Nerve Waste, Langour and Despondency. The most implicit confidence can be placed in this simple, safe, and efficient remedy. Price, Rs. 2-4 per bottle.
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britaunia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220
Mocha Sets	75
Samovar Sets	150
Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15
Wine Coolers	55
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120
Ice Buckets	9
Ice Tongs	4
Ice Bowls	18
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60
Wine Services	Rs. 50 to 150
Hand and Table Mirrors	Rs. 9 to 200
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110
Cigar Lighters	9
Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65
Sugar Boxes	27
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70
Paper Weights	Rs. 9 to 30

	Rs.
Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Salt Cellers Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Nut Crackers	4
Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Toilet Services	300
Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
Cake or Bread Trays	Rs. 25 to 65
Asparagus Service	13
Cheese Covers	20
Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Caviare Stands	16
Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Venison Dish	90
Fish do.	90
Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHENYLE! PHENYLE!! PHENYLE!!!
THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN.
Special Terms to the Trade, Medical Officers, and Municipalities on application to the
SOLE AGENTS—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

JUST TO HAND.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE, short and Wickered Bottles, from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 8 per Bottle.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID WATER FILTERS, With Moveable Plates, from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 27.

CLINICAL OR FEVER THERMOMETERS. Standard Hospital, with indestructible Index, Rs. 2-8 and 2-12. Lens front, magnified hold, indestructible Index, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-12. Guaranteed London made.

LORRIMER'S COCOA WINE. The best preparation ever offered for nervous exhaustion. Rs. 2-8.

ST. RAPHAEL'S WINE. Rs. 2-0.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION Is a Boon to the Horse Owners, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

KEPPLER'S MALT EXTRACT, &c., Re. 1-6.

MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS, Re. 1-8.

CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS, Re. 1-10.

23, HUMMUM STREET.—MADON, SONS & CO.,—FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.
The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.
The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.
Instructions given for erection and maintenance.
The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

SEQUAH'S OIL. CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.
INSTANT RELIEF An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c. is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer.
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DYSPEPSIA AND ITS CURE.

INDIGESTION

Makes life unbearable, and thousands of sufferers will be delighted to know that it has been and is

CURED BY

Our Paparidine, which is made from later discoveries in the World of Materia Medica, of medicines that have proved invaluable for this complaint.

PAPARIDINE

Is almost a specific as the following extracts will show:—

TESTIMONIALS:—

"About this PAPARIDINE (Digestive Fluid) of yours, I derived immense benefit from its use, and after taking four or five bottles, I left it off, and have BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM INDIGESTION FOR NEARLY THREE MONTHS.... Your Paparidine is the only thing that has ever done me good.... I recommended your medicine to a young lady who has been a MARTYR TO DYSPEPSIA FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS, could not touch meat, and for the past three weeks she has BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM ATTACKS.
"I feel that it is my duty to make known the benefit I have received by using your "PAPARIDINE," which has COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DYSPEPSIA.
"I have suffered from the above disease for the past four years, and have tried all sorts of medicines, but have never found any that gave me instant relief as yours has done. One bottle has completely cured me.
I STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT TO ANY PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DYSPEPSIA AS IT IS A POSITIVE CURE."

Price Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSU[redacted] COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MA[redacted]
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,0[redacted]
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Rod Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended
હેપ્તુલા શેકઅાદમની & Co.,
4, e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 27TH, 28TH, 30TH AND 31ST.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

En route to Australia Per P. and O. S. S. Malwa, leaving here June 2nd.

FRIDAY, CELLIER'S ROMANTIC OPERA, "DOROTHY."

SATURDAY, SOLOMON'S LAST OPERA, "THE NAUTCH GIRL."

MONDAY, GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LAST OPERA, "THE GONDOLIERS."

TUESDAY, GILBERT AND CELLIER'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS, "THE MOUNTEBANKS."

Prices:—Stalls Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls, Re. 1-8; Pit, Re. 1. Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

P. W. WILLARD, Apollo Hotel.

NOTICE.

A SALE of UNSERVICEABLE CARTS and other Unserviceable Stores of the Cantonment Fund Workshop, will be held at the Storeyard, on the 10th June, 1892. The undersigned is prepared to entertain any application for the private purchase of all these Stores. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

W. W. SMITH, Major, Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD? USE ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless and free from

INJURIOUS DRUGS.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY F. S. MADON & CO., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK, Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 Phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Erruptions Billious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA. 44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and Pass BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets: by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage Annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNFINISHED FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Sewlal Prannath, an Insolvent, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., at Seth Juggonath Shankersett's Wady, at Tardeo, consisting incomplete teak cupboards, side boards, dumb waiters, tables, chair, teak pieces and planks, clock, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 25, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 131 of 1892, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., at Rhoo saree Moholla, in the shop lately occupied by Hassun Ally Lalmeyan, and also at a godown in Khokha Bazaar, the whole stock of hardware consisting of nails, screws, chisels, files, chains, tacks, galvanized buckets, tin plates, window glasses, &c., &c.

SALE OF SCRAP IRON, TIMBER, FIREWOOD, TOOLS, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., a large quantity of scrap iron, timber, firewood and tools of various descriptions, in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Rampart Row, close to the premises of Messrs. Rose and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome American 11 stops organ by Smith's American Organ Company of Boston, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of T. A. BULKLEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, behind the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of H. VOGEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st June next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of J. W. FLANAGAN, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 25, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Hormasjee Cursetjee Dubash, which was to take place to-day, has been postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 1st June next.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, behind the Police Chowky, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, fancy table ornaments, Brussels carpets, a first rate rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., table and hanging lamps, &c. the property of G. HAGENBACH, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 279, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, American hanging and wall kerosine lamps, iron bedsteads, a handsome, strong Calcutta-built victoria in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN A. KIRKBRIDE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built 4 seated barouche in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong second hand mail phaeton with brake.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 do. Grey Arab galloway, quiet in saddle.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, below Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs, and pictures, &c., the property of W. T. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Sankalia Tank New Road, opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Samuel Essajee, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st March 1891, the following valuable landed property:—

1STLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold salt batty Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Sankalia Tank New Road in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1850 square yards or thereabouts, exclusive of the moiety of road or passage 9 ft in breadth, on the Eastern side of the said land, and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 102 and new No. 1397, old survey No. 282, and new survey No. 1-3/42 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said passage, on or towards the West by the property of Borah Jeewajee Jafferjee and others, on or towards the North by the property of Thacker Morarjee Gopaljee, and on or towards the South by the said Sankalia Tank New Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

2NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold salt batty or Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the northern side of the Sankalia Tank New Road in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,403 square yards or thereabouts, including a moiety of passage or road 9 ft. in breadth, on the western side of the last mentioned land, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 102, new No. 13,627, old survey No. 282, and new survey No. 1-3512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sunderdass Mooljee, on or towards the west by a moiety of the said road or passage, on or towards the north by the property of Thacker Kessowjee Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the said Sankalia Tank New Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeseer, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th June next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. R. Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, and handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. SAWYERS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 25, 1892.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the committee of the Chamber have appointed WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 25th and 26th May, 1892, for the purpose of BALLOTTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. FORREST, who has obtained leave of absence up to 5th December, 1892. The Ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th May, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. NOTICE.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR NERAL (MATHERAN) KHANDALA AND LONOULI.

IT is hereby notified that for the convenience of Passengers PROCEEDING to NERAL, KHANDALA and LONOULI, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will RUN from VICTORIA TERMINUS, Bombay, on SATURDAY next, the Fourteenth Instant, and on three succeeding SATURDAYS (the Twenty-First and the Twenty-Eighth instant and the Fourth June) at the following times, namely:—

		H.	M.
Leave Victoria Terminus at		15	15
" Mugjid	"	15	21
" Byculla	"	15	29
Arrive at Neral	"	17	14
" Khandala	"	19	9 and
" Lonouli	"	19	25

2. First, Second and Third Class Passengers and their Luggage will be booked by this Special Train.

3. Passengers for Poona and all places beyond Lonouli will be conveyed by the Train which now leaves Victoria Terminus at 14-30 o'clock every day.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th May, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 800 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for delivery, commencing 1st June next.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th May, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard sample, with Tunplate or Gauge, can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 25th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th May, 1892.

BURMA BRANCH, COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

REQUIRED a qualified FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Must reside in furnished quarters provided in the Hospital.

No private practice allowed. Candidates to send in applications to Honorary Secretary, before 17th June, stating qualifications and giving references.

T. F. PEDLEY, M. D., Honorary Secretary.

Rangoon.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES, FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST, SOLE AGENT, 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARYON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARYON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.

Height, including stopper, 11 in.,

Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO., HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

DR. DE JONGH'S KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES, *Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.*

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, *Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine; is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE, *Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reciminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the Brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remitent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gro Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money) the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward be First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London. BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai. AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... " 20,000

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND. UNION BANK OF LONDON. BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Election of a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce 10 a.m. to 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi. Yesterday :—Mayfield (s), and Kt. Errant (s), from Cardiff; and Loodiana (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Albion (s), for Hull; and Bancoora (s), Karachi.

THEFT AT THE DOCKS.—Ebrahim Mahomed was convicted of the offence of theft of machinery fittings from a steamer, in the Prince's Dock, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THE ORDNANCE DANCE.—The executive for entertainments of the Bombay Ordnance Department had announced a quadrille party on the eve of the Queen's Birthday, and the unusual large company that responded to the invitation that night was a pleasant indication of the popularity of these entertainments. Though there was a very strong breeze blowing, the atmosphere in the hall was warm; yet this did not in any way seem to inconvenience the dancers. With inspiriting music, lively dancing, and some capital songs by Messrs. Wilbond and Quinn, the fun was kept up till early morning.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL.—This educational establishment, which is under the guiding hand of Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Master, B.A., has been particularly successful during the three years that he has presided over it. The number of names on the roll has increased from 1,000, to 1,200 and the educational staff consists of three Europeans and eight graduates, besides undergraduates and other experienced teachers. At the University Entrance Examinations the school has been most successful, and two of its pupils carried scholarships at the last Matriculation Examination. At the University School Final Examiation one of its pupils stood first in order of merit amongst all Bombay schools. The physical education of the pupils is also encouraged. A reading room and library exists in connection with the establishment, and everything is done to turn out the boys with a sound and useful education and strength to make use of it.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cobb placed Vithal Devshanker and Devjee Kanjee, Jairam, Karson Laxman, and Jaitha Visram, the first two charged with the offence of housebreaking and theft, and the rest with aiding and abetting. The second accused is a notorious thief, well-known to the police, and the three last accuseds are Sonees by profession. Vithal knew that his uncle was possessed of ornaments and cash. Yesterday he took his uncle from his house in Abdool Rahman Street to Mandvi on the pretence of feasting him. He left his uncle in the presence of others, and then in company with the second accused broke open his uncle's house, and after robbing him of ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,797, returned. The uncle returned home and found his ornaments and cash missing. He reported the matter to the police, and on inquiries the second accused was arrested. From his admission the other accuseds were arrested, and most of the stolen property, except Rs. 170, was recovered. Inspector Cobb stated that as several robberies had been committed in the locality, he wanted a remand in order to enable him to make further inquiries into the matter. The case was accordingly remanded by the Magistrate.

THE CYCLONE AT PORT LOUIS.

THE Colombo correspondent of the *Madras Times* wires :—I had an interview to-day with His Lordship Archbishop Meurin, formerly R. C. Bishop of Bombay for twenty years, who gives a thrilling account of his experiences during the cyclone at Port Louis. His Lordship himself was badly hurt and his palace greatly damaged. Sixteen churches have been levelled to the ground, and nine unroofed. The Archbishop states that there is scarcely an uninjured house in Port Louis, and estimates over seven thousand deaths and fifteen thousand injured. The Surgeons had no time to administer chloroform and were operating without it; the suffering was terrible. The soldiers were burying the dead in gunny bags. Half the sugar cane crop is destroyed, and the Mauritius Government has granted six hundred thousand pounds to assist the planters. Help is wanted urgently.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASCENSION DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 26.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion. Choral. Hymns—147, 315, and 301.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns—147 and 300.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Eve 8 p.m.—Choral. Evensong and Sermon.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA, (AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.)

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—147, 149, 301, and 215.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 14th May, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	3,95,000	1,000	5,19,000
Or per mile of railway	72	236	2	310
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	25,25,129	62,88,096	97,901	89,11,126
Total for 19 weeks.	23,45,129	66,83,096	1,01,901	94,30,126
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·32 miles open]	1,32,689	3,55,213	4,164	4,92,066
Per mile of Ry do.	79	212	3	294
Total to corresponding date do.	25,30,467	63,32,593	85,213	89,98,273

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 26,934
Ditto to date ..... „ 4,31,853

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 14th May, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,05,000	3,32,000	4,000	4,41,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	720	9	957
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	17,49,538	40,60,516	92,231	59,02,285
Total for 19 weeks.	18,54,538	43,92,516	96,231	63,43,285
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,379	2,85,245	5,939	3,94,563
Per mile of Ry do.	224	619	13	856
Total to corresponding date do	17,89,329	42,91,216	1,00,305	61,80,850

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 46,437
Do to date ..... „ 1,62,435

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Biagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

The Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

The Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN KOLHAPUR.

A PUBLIC meeting of the people of Kolhapur was held, on Friday last, in the Garud Mandap of Ambabai's temple. The object of the meeting was to protest against the sudden increase of the rates of fees in the Rajaram High School. The present rates of fees are already heavy. It is now resolved by the Council of Administration to have the rates as under :—Rs. 3 for Standard VII.; Rs. 2 for Standards VI. and V.; Rs. 1½ for Standards IV. and III.; and Re. 1 for Standards II. and I.

These rates are thought by the people to be absolutely prohibitive, and they lost no time in calling a meeting representative of all interests to protest against the step taken by the Administration. The Mandap was crowded to the full. Rao Bahadur Babajirao Lakshman Savant was called to the chair. He briefly explained to the meeting the object of their coming together, and hoped that their prayer to the Kolhapur Government would be successful. He said that he had experienced the bounty of the Kolhapur State about forty years ago, when he was learning English here along with many distinguished pupils who subsequently attained to high position, such as Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, Mr. M. M. Kunthe, Mr. V. J. Kirtane, Mr. V.S. Apte, Dr. Kunthe, and many others.

Mr. V. K. Rashingkar, B. A., LL. B. addressed the meeting pointing out that the meeting was not an unconstitutional agitation, but a modest appeal to the kindness of the State and also an attempt on the part of the subjects to assert their legitimate rights when they are in danger of being overlooked.

Mr. Rashingkar then proposed "that a memorial be sent to the Political Agent and another to the Council of Administration to pray that the rates of fees should not be raised."

Mr. V. C. Kale seconded the proposal, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. N. K. Agashe, B.A., read a draft of the memorial in English, and Mr. N. V. Ranade, Pleader, read a Marathi translation of the same for the information of the Marathi-speaking people. The memorial was then adopted *nem con.*

The memorial to Government concludes as follows:—"Your memorialists humbly pray that you will follow the noble example set by the founders of the Rajaram High School, that like them you will make it your principle that from institutions like schools and hospitals rulers are not to expect return in the shape of rupees, annas, and pies, but that the best and adequate repayment for the labour and the cost of the State on such institutions is the worth of the citizens and the health of the people. Your memorialists hope that their application will meet with kind consideration at your hands."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G F Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev Fr Mc Donaugh, Mr W B Tyabjee and 105 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone..	Karachi, May 21.
21	Mayfield (s)	Murray.....	Cardiff, April 23.
	Loodiana (s)	Withers	Calcutta, May 3.
	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Cardiff, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Albion (s).....	Race	Hull.
	Bancoora (s)	Britten	Karachi.

THE ARAB HORSE IN INDIA.

THE following extracts from a letter written from India by Mr. T. de M. Murray-Prior, dated March 20, and addressed to Mr. P. R. Gordon, will be read with interest :—

"I have been exceedingly interested with the Arabs I have seen at Bombay, that being the town in India where the principal Arab market is, and where the principal Arab races are held. I was most agreeably surprised to see such numbers of the beautifully compact noble looking little fellows, for excepting Australian horses (Walers, as they are here called) I had hitherto hardly seen a decent horse in India. The native breeds of India are miserable, ill kept animals. Besides inspecting all the principal stables, I saw two days' racing, at which I was astonished at the weights little pony Arabs carried, 12 st. being an ordinary weight for a little Arab to carry at a rattling pace all the way. The best performance I saw was that of Turkish Flag, a bay Arab under 14 hands, carrying 10 st., 2 miles in 3 min. and 46 sec. Another performance I noted down was that of a chestnut Arab with a white face, called Dick Tarpin, that I nearly purchased, who carried 8st. 5lb., 1 mile in 1 min. and 50 sec. There were some lovely Arabs racing at from 13·2 hands to 14 hands high, that would have made magnificent sires for breeding ponies. I learnt that several similar ponies have lately been sent to England for that purpose. There can be no doubt of the endurance of the Arab. In the last Afghan campaign the Arabs were far better able to perform their work than the Walers. Mr. Haly has been perfectly correct in nearly everything he has written on the subject, and there is no doubt that many of the horses we have seen imported as Arabs lately were only crossbreeds. There are, I feel sure, only a very limited number of men in Australia who know a pure Arab when they see him. Broad nostrils, small ears, head carried well out, short back, beautiful quality of bone, tail carried high and gracefully, are the true characteristics of the Arab. The best are the Kaliban blood and from the Anazir tribes; best colors, bays with black points, chestnuts and dark greys.

"While here I made the Indian horse trade a study, and find, if properly managed, there is a very good opening for Queensland. A horse whose market value is about £8 with us would be worth at least £30 in India, and a horse worth £15 about £40. The Government commence buying remounts 1st of November, and the buying season lasts till the end of February, but the earlier they are sent the better. The price paid for best remounts is £40; but private buyers will give more for a tiptop animal. The stamp of horse required is a stout, well-bred animal, not too high and big, but strongly made and up to weight.

"There are a great number of cattle in India, but of peculiar breeds—the Brahma cattle with humps on the tops of their shoulders and the buffalo black cattle. Both breeds are very poor meat producers, but they are astonishing beasts to work and travel, and wonderfully good thrivers on poor fare. The natives use the Brahma cattle for all kinds of work, and even ride, pack, and use them in cabs or gharries. They guide them with rope reins through the noise, as we do horses with bits, and the pace they travel is astonishing—eight miles an hour being a very usual pace. I have had a pair of bullocks pass my gharry with a pair of horses trotting. In Bombay a boy driving one bullock in a cart kept up to our carriage-and-pair for miles. In towns they keep the bullocks shod. On the coast the bullocks seem to be mostly small, but inland I saw immense big white bullocks, some of the pairs driven being fully 16 hands high.

"If it were pushed and properly worked there are many things in which Australia could do a big trade with India; but the only meat trade that could be done would have to be with Bombay and Calcutta, and then to make it of sufficient size, fruit and butter would have to be carried with the frozen meat, and the Indian people would have to erect freezing depots."—*Brisbane Courier.*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	24	2	35 p.m.	..	23
Suez.....	24	2	55 p.m.	..	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 24th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	24	—	1
„ Kurrachee	..	24	—	1
„ Madras	...	25	—	1

A CHAT WITH MAX O'RELL.

MR. PAUL BLOUET, the famous author who has launched so many "good things" upon the English speaking world, arrived in Sydney by the Monowai, on the 20th ultimo. In the evening he received the representatives of the *Sydney Morning Herald* at Australia, and chatted pleasantly of his past doings and future intentions. Max O'Rell impresses the observer as a man of strong individuality. His physique suggests inexhaustible strength and vitality, and his manner has a certain grave repose in harmony with the keen eyes and massive frame. Through this habitual air of self-possession, however, the quick mercurial temperament breaks freely, and the suggestion of the wit who has made all the world laugh is never quite forgotten. The foreign accent is almost imperceptible. Probably many English people would deny that there was any accent. But "they order these things better in"—America. There the New Yorkers were puzzled. They said, "But where did you acquire that queer accent, Mr. O'Rell?" The man who had lectured ten days earlier in Liverpool, where he was generally supposed "to hail Manchester way," meekly replied, "In England." "Oh," remarked the New folk, with great satisfaction, "then that accounts for it!"

This is a little story by the way. Max O'Rell is like that. He says he can't help it. He adds, with an apologetic sigh: "I was once a serious man." "Like Mr. Stanley?"—we suggest; and the new comer rejoins: "Ah, so you have had the heavy father, then the light comedian may come in his turn." This seems to be the point of view from which Max O'Rell regards his mission to Australia. Let him tell his story in his own words.

"I hardly like to hear you speak of my 'lectures,' because the word suggests sustained oratorical effort. But this is not at all what I am prepared to give. I am not in the state of didactic repletion which Jonathan in his Continent would describe as 'loaded for b'ar.' I fill my bag with small game, so to speak, and I am quite satisfied when I hear a ripple of laughter ruaning lightly round the circle of happy listeners. Please don't write a ponderous article about me, because I feel I am nothing with the public if not chatty. That's just why I'm so glad Mr. Smythe has postponed my first night so far as to give me breathing time. Although we had a delightful voyage as far as Auckland we were all shaken up a little the last day, and to face a new audience with a pleasant smile whilst still in a 'wobbly' condition would be rather a trial for one's nerves. I feel rather anxious about that first night. Audiences differ one from the other even in the country. Take America, for instance. In New England when a lecturer makes his bow there is no applause—or only enough to give the silence a horrible individuality, like a nightmare. You see, amongst the Puriten community it is almost a crime to laugh so they sometimes bury their faces in their pocket-handkerchiefs, and smile in secret. That is when I'm' really too bad for anything;' and I am only able to bear up in face of such an audience under the comforting recollection that 'accidents will happen in the best regulated families.' Afterwards the papers tell me I had a big success; but I would rather have it in the form current elsewhere. For instance, take San Francisco. At the end of last month I appeared three times at the Grand Opera House to 1,400, 1,600 and 1,900 dol., and at the close of my Lecture on Women—which tickled them mightily—I was called forward again and again. This sort of thing cheers a fellow up.

"What made me think of coming to Australia? Why, Mr. R. S. Smythe did, to be sure. We met in London four years ago, and I should have come then but for parting with my mother. It is true she lived in France, but my absence would have seemed like death itself to her had I travelled to Australia, and I am her only son. Now, I am sorry to say, I am free from the promise I gave her; and thus I accepted the invitation, renewed in London by Mr. Smythe last year, to see for myself this great branch of the huge firm of 'John Bull and Co.'—and be careful not to add the word 'limited', whilst there remains one foot of unoccupied land on the world's surface! Now please don't suggest that that might be a title for 'my new book on Australia.' I have no 'new book' in view, and chiefly not because I have a gigantic tour before me which will absorb all my energies. I shall be here at least nine months, and shall deliver not fewer than 250 lectures before I leave. When I do leave I may tour India, but I need not decide on that point until next October. Touring is very hard work, and if I were not very strong I could not say—as I now do—that during my six years' travelling I have never missed a lecture. Now glance at this printed list or my third American itinerary as mapped out by my manager, Major J. B. Pond. It begins at New York on the 31st of October, and excepting for a week at Christmas you will see that nearly every 'date' is filled—six nights a week—throughout the length and breadth of America. The rare intervals of apparent leisure have been occupied in hard travelling, for to deliver the 110 lectures prior to the 31st of March and at the same time to journey as far as Winnipeg, the prairie city of Canada, was a matter of the closest calculation both as to time and distance. This, the third of my visits to America, forms part of a two years' tour which I began in England on the 28th of September last. And one of the strangest features in this extensive tour is that it will never take me out of an English speaking country.

"Now as to my books, the success of which, as you suggest, led naturally to my career on the platform. When I was a serious man, long, long ago, I wrote treatises on comparative philology, and some portion of my labors resulted in text books adopted by the University of Oxford. Then came a little thing you may have heard of, called *John Bull and His Island*, of which, by the way, copies can be had in the vernacular of Bengal and in Mahrati. The Indian people treated me better than the Americans formerly did in the matter of copyright, and did not 'take French leave' by pirating my works. A Frenchman would say, 'take English leave'—but this a digression. After that—for, of course, I was never really serious again—came *The Daughters of John Bull*; then *The Dear Neighbors*, a comparative study of French and English manners; then *Friend Macdonald*; and then came my little pet, *John Bull Junior, or French as She is Traduced*. This favorite of mine is a study of the idiosyncrasies of school boys and of the best way of managing them; and thus I felt naturally proud to receive a letter from the headmaster of Eton College (Dr. Warre) declaring that from my humorous description the whole practice of successful education could be deduced. I published this work after I had resigned my mastership at St. Paul's School; for even after the identity of 'Max O'Rell' had become generally known, the governors of the school in the kindest way delayed that severance from old tutorial associations which in the end became inevitable. My next work was *Jonathan and His Continent*, of which 160,000 copies were sold in America alone; and finally, about six months ago, I published *A Frenchman in America*, which is really no more than a diary recording my impressions on the road, as I rapidly toured that great country."

RELEASE OF MRS. OSBORNE.

GREATLY to the surprise of her friends, Mrs. Osborne was released from Holloway Gaol, at half-past eight o'clock, on Saturday (30th ultimo). She left in a cab accompanied by a female warder, and arrived at the residence of her husband's parents near Regent's Park just before nine. This somewhat premature action was taken, it is stated, owing to the critical condition in which she has remained during the past week, severe prostration following great mental excitement. Just previous to her dismissal she expressed gratification for the kindness she had received at the hands of the prison officials. Mrs. Osborne remained in strict privacy. Captain Osborne himself being out of town. The reports that she is in a critical state of health may be discredited (according to one report). It was on March 9, at the Central Criminal Court, that Mrs. Osborne pleaded guilty to charges of theft and perjury in connection with the robbery of jewels belonging to Mrs. Hargreave, and she has consequently been imprisoned for seven weeks out of the nine months to which she was sentenced.

WHILST the re-adjustment of the rates of Continental railway fares has in many cases reduced the fares to the passenger, the through rates for merchandise to the Continent by French railways will be raised over a wide area. The various English railway companies concerned have received particulars of the alterations, which will presently be circulated. The changes came into effect from the 1st May.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AN INDICTMENT OF LONDON SOCIETY.

IN the *North American Review* for May Lady Jeune has an exceedingly outspoken article on London Society. As her ladyship is herself a prominent figure in society, her observations will be read with considerable interest.

"THE SMARTEST PEOPLE."

There never was an age, Lady Jeune thinks, when fame of any kind was more of a cult, or when notoriety was a surer passport to social eminence than the present. Society now runs mad after any one who can get himself talked of, and that not in the sole direction of great ability or distinction. To have a good cook; to be the smartest-dressed woman; to give the most magnificent entertainments, where a fortune is spent on flowers and decorations; to be the last favored guest of Royalty; or to have sailed as near to the wind of social disaster as is compatible with not being shipwrecked—are a few of the features which characterize some of the smartest people in London society. It must be admitted that these qualifications are not high or difficult to attain to while the training ground is large and well-studded with instructors.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

According to Lady Jeune, "luxury, ease, comfort are the watchwords of a large part of society in London, and they are undermining our society as surely and as certainly as they did that of Rome." We have grown very rich, and "we have a large leisured class whose only aim and occupation is amusement, and where such exists it must demoralize and relax all social restraints." Men and women who only live for pleasure, and have no sense of the obligations of life and its duties, are becoming the parents of the young England around us, and to a serious degree the example of their lives is being impressed on the boys and girls who are their children and who ought to carry on the traditions of which we in all time have been so proud. The influences of which we speak are perhaps less felt among boys than girls.....But society, as well as the tone of society, is not governed or influenced by men, their role in society being a very secondary one; for society in its tone and composition is created by women, and as women are virtuous or the reverse, so is their *entourage*.

SOCIETY SCANDALS AND RELAXED RESTRAINTS.

That being so, a change in the character of women means a change in the character of society. "It would be idle to deny that recent scandals in London society which have been the talk of the world, and the existence of which surprised and shocked the moral sense of England, are only the outcome and logical result of the easy-going manner in which women of the highest rank and culture have allowed the old-fashioned rules and restraints which governed society to be relaxed. The decay of these restraints has been in many ways almost imperceptible, but the spirit of freedom and liberalism in every matter of life, whether social, political, or religious, has impregnated every condition of life and has gradually swept away the reserve and illusions of our forefathers.

THE "ENGLISH MISS" OF TO-DAY.

Nowhere is this more conspicuous than among girls whose lives, Lady Jeune says, "are as different from those of their grandmothers as light from darkness," for "the respect for parents, the self-denial and self-abnegation, and the modest reserve," which used to prevail have disappeared. Parents and children now meet nearly on an equality, but where there is any inferiority it is on the parental side. The young lady of to-day reads the newspapers, what books she chooses, and discusses with equal frankness the last scandal and the latest French mode; she rides in the park, unattended by a groom, but always with a cavalier; she drives unattended in hansoms; she dances with partners, who do not care to be presented to her mother; and she leaves her chaperon, not to dance, with the real enjoyment of girlhood, but to retire to some leafy corner of the ball-room, where she can, to use the modern phrase, "sit out," instead of dancing. She spends her own money, and dresses as she likes, and more often than not spends more than she can afford. Her stay in London is one round of pleasure from morning to night, varied during the autumn and winter by country visits, which are only a repetition of London on a small scale; and in her life there is no question of aught but pleasure; and no more curious change is to be observed than that, while some years ago girls would go anywhere for a dance, now they only desire to go to the best balls and to be with the smartest people.

LURES TO TEMPT THE MEN.

Girls in London find great difficulties in entering the social lists, but they are much more heavily handicapped in the matter of dancing, and still more in that of marrying. Nothing is more sad than to see the devices to which ball-givers resort to get men to come to their houses and when there to dance. Everything is done to tempt them. Balls begin at midnight, because the *jeunesse dorée* of England will not dance early; the *recherché* supper and the best of wines are provided; and long before midnight patient rows of sleepy chaperons and anxious girls await the arrival of the young Adonis, who after surveying the serried ranks scornfully through his eye-glass from the end of the ball-room retires below to partake of the hospitality provided by his thoughtful host, and having thus done his duty goes back to his club. And what is true of dancing is even more of marrying. Men who are poor are afraid to marry, knowing the life of ease and comfort which is the lot of most girls, and that marriage will entail an amount of denial and self-sacrifice they are not willing to undertake.

WEALTH NOT WORTH.

Wealth, Lady Jeune affirms, is the keystone of success in the smartest London society. The smartest and most magnificent entertainments are not those given by the *haute noblesse* of England, but by a host of people, many of whose names are foreign, and who, thirty years ago, would not have been heard of outside their provincial homes; and to their houses flock princes and princesses and the acknowledged leaders of what was once, and that not long ago, the most exclusive society in Europe. The atmosphere heavy with the perfume of flowers; the spoils of the Riviera; the bewitching sounds of the voice of the last fashionable prima donna, brought there at a fabulous price; the delicacies of the supper-room, and the banquet with its priceless wines—are the temptations which the crowd of magnificently dressed and beautiful women and blase men cannot resist, and such is the nightly spectacle offered to any observer of what we term the "smart set" of London society.

SIN IN THE SALON AMD THE STREET.

The influence and example of the upper classes spread below and spread insensibly, and this is one of the reasons why Lady Jeune deplores the present state of things in society. "How," she asks,—"How can we chide and condemn the vices of the poor in England when the example set them is what we see? Surely we must feel infinite pity for the poor outcast women of the world who sin because they must live, while there can be nothing but a feeling of horror for women who set their virtue so low as to make it the price of dresses which will "cut out" the toilettes of their women friends in society; nor can we have anything but a feeling of contempt for the men who, marrying on small means, suddenly find their whole *entourage* change by the addition of horses and carriages, French cooks, and all the modern luxuries of a fasionable *menage*, and who shut their eyes and accept the gifts of the fairly godfather who has wrought all these miracles. In all societies there are men and women low enough to accept these positions; but in England thirty years ago such a position would have been impossible, and no man or woman occupying it would have dared to appear in society. *Autres temps, autres mœurs*, and, with so many examples of the charity of the world and the complaisance of husbands, no wonder the "smartest set" in London society has created a condition of things that respectable English opinion considers a reproach and a danger to the country.

THE FUTURE.

The decay of strong religious belief in some sections of English society is, Lady Jeune adds, sweeping away some of the strongest restraints to which human nature can be subjected. Modern thought, too, is changing the relations of men and women, and unless some unforeseen event occurs which will change the direction in which society is moving, public opinion will, Lady Jeune holds, "insist on its reconstruction on a firmer and entirely different basis, and the lines of demarcation which now divide society will become more clearly defined." The "smart set" will follow its natural inclination, which has for its object the gratification of every pleasure and whim which are the fashions of the moment. The other, with certain ideals of duty, will, as now, endeavour to realize the responsibilities these impose, and, being composed of the strength and backbone of the country, will always be the power to adjust the baneful influence of its competitor. Fortunately for England, the mass—and the most important mass—of opinion will be on the side of the latter; but, unfortunately, owing to the glamour shed over the former by the rank and position of its leaders, it will always be the smarter and therefore, the fashionable set."

AN Australian matrimonial agency advertises that a clergyman is kept on the premises to perform the marriage ceremony. This scandalises the well-conducted, as offering dangerous facilities for bigamists, minors, and others, and it is hoped Government will inquire into the matter.

THE ALLEGED POISONING OF ORME.

THE circumstances surrounding the breakdown of Orme continue to form the main topic of conversation in sporting circles. The son of Ormonde and Angelica, and favorite for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, had, up to a fortnight ago, been progressing favorably. On Thursday, the 21st ultimo, the day on which, it is alleged, he was poisoned, he was ridden one mile accompanied by Windgall, and on the following day he cantered sharply twice in company with Vasistas, the distance covered on each occasion being seven furlongs. On the next day (Saturday), however, his absence from exercise caused a scare, and the announcement appeared in the *Racing Calendar* of April 28, as stated in our last issue, that he had been struck out of the Two Thousand Guineas. "Pavo," writing in the *Morning Post* of Monday (May 2), says:—"Since the poisoning of Stilton for the Northumberland Plate in 1853 no similar occurrence has created such widespread consternation as what the Duke of Westminster unreservedly denounces as the 'foul and deliberate poisoning of Orme.' His Grace has supplied the following details in a letter to myself dated Eton Hall, April 29:—It could serve no end by maintaining longer any reserve as to the cause of Orme's illness, which can only be attributed to *poison* administered to him, probably twice, on Thursday and Friday in last week. The mischief was confined to the throat, mouth, and tongue, which swelled up so much that he nearly died on Sunday and Monday; and was kept alive only by injections of milk and eggs, as he was unable to swallow! He is now recovering well, and it is hoped that he may be prepared to meet his engagement in the Derby. In most cordially reciprocating that hope, a turf experience of more than half a century unhappily compels me to take a less favorable view of the situation than is apparently entertained by those believers in Orme's thorough restoration to health and condition, who continue to back him at such absurdly fictatious prices as his latest market quotation indicates, whereas common sense suggests that 1,000 to 1 more correctly represents his chance of winning the Derby at the present crisis within a month of its decision. If the present generation of racing men care to be enlightened respecting some of the most sensational 'nobbling' cases of by-gone days, they will find much amusement and instruction in reading 'Extraordinary Turf Delinquencies,' re Stilton, in *Bell's Life* of August 28, 1853, and articles on 'The Old England Affair' in the same journal of May 31, June 7, 15, and 22, 1845."

The "Special Commissioner" of the *Sportsman* had a long conversation, on Tuesday (May 3), with Mr. Loeffler, the eminent horse dentist, who was called on to attend to Orme. He stated that the tooth which he was supposed to have taken out was still in Orme's head. It was badly decayed, and it was only possible to extract a small portion of it. It was one that was not due to go until next year. The great trouble was that the tooth was in pieces, and that the permanent one springing up underneath was also decayed. "I quite understand, Mr. Loeffler" (said the interviewer), "but tell me to what you attribute Orme's illness." "Simply and solely to this tooth. It is a curious case, but there is nothing more mysterious about it than there is about a man with a decayed tooth having the face-ache. The saliva running from his mouth was only the natural result of his swollen tongue, and the blisters and inflammation of the tongue were caused, no doubt, by its having been grazed by the sharp broken edges of the tooth, and thus becoming inoculated, so to speak, with decayed matter. There is poison enough in that. I removed part of the tooth, the part which was projecting, and I filed down the rest; but I am sorry to say that this trouble is likely to be recurrent, and here you will find the proof that the horse was not poisoned, for in a month or two or more, he will again be affected in the sameway." "May I take it, then, Mr. Loeffler, that, in your opinion, Orme was not poisoned?" "Undoubtedly, you may; and as I have already told you, the proof of this will come in due course, when we hear that that the horse is ill again in the same way."

A representative of the Press Association had an interview, on Wednesday (May 4), with Mr. George Lewis (Messrs. Lewis and Lewis), who has been personally investigating, at Kingsclere, the circumstances attendant upon the indisposition of the Duke of Westminster's colt, Orme. As the result of his inquiries, Mr. Lewis entertains no doubt whatever that the horse was poisoned on April 21, for the purpose of preventing the horse keeping its engagements in the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby; and he ridiculed the idea that Orme's illness could be attributed to the tooth. He further expressed his opinion that the perpetrators endeavoured to administer some ball or gelatine containing virulent poison to the horse, but that owing to the struggling of the animal they were unable to get the drug down his throat, and that it burst in his mouth.

Next day Orme was reported to be showing signs of inflammation of the stomach or bowels, and it was thrown out as a possibility that the colt may be suffering from the effects of a poisonous herb which is very rarely found in fodder. His condition to-day is somewhat better.

On the course at Newmarket, on Wednesday (4th instant), after 10 to 1 had met with no response, 1,000 to 80 was offered against Orme's chance for the Derby. On the 5th, odds of 20 to 1 were freely laid against the colt for the Epsom race.

THE CHARGE AGAINST "COMMONWEAL."

ON the 6th instant, at the Central Criminal Court, the trial of David John Nicol and Charles Mowbray for inciting and encouraging persons to murder the Home Secretary, Mr. Justice Hawkins and Inspector Melville, was commenced.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Fulton, Q.C., and Mr. Horace Avory prosecuted; and Mr. J. P. Grain and Mr. Burnie defended Mowbray.

In the article complained of which appeared in *Commonweal* of April 9, the Home Secretary was described as a Jesuitical mouster who murdered men for taking a few head of game, while Mr. Justice Hawkins was said to be a hyæna, who preyed upon bodies of hanged men, and he was also called a barbarous brute. The article went on:—

Shoot us down as you did the strikers at Fourmies, and then be surprised if your houses are shattered with dynamite, and if the people shrink from the companionship of officials of the law as "dangerous company." "Justice has been done," it proceeded. "Has it, gentlemen of the middle classes? Justice! It may be! Perhaps, too, it will be just when the oppressed strike back at you without ruth and mercy. Only, don't whine for pity in those days, for it will be useless."

Nicoll was further indicted for inciting persons to murder other persons unknown.

Defendants pleaded "not guilty."

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the offence was a very serious one. He was not instructed as to whether the prisoners carried on any trade or a handicraft apart from their connection with a paper called *Commonweal*. Nicoll, however, was the registered proprietor of the paper, and Mowbray was the publisher. With regard to the latter it might be a question as to how far he was responsible for the contents, but as to Nicoll no such question would arise, because the article complained of was written and signed by him. The facts were very simple, but it was necessary for him to go back to dates prior to April 9. They had nothing to do with the political opinions of the prisoners, but the jury would remember the Anarchist trials at Walsall. The men there were found in the possession of diabolical instruments, and they were convicted. In this paper these men were held up as brave fellows and worthy of general approbation. He quoted a number of the articles, and said the paper had preached doctrines which any right thinking man who had any respect for law and order must reprobate as being in the highest degree wicked and dangerous. In another article referring to the strike of the colliers they were invited to remember that torch and bomb would rid them of tyrants for ever. It was necessary to bear these articles in mind as showing the character of the literature by which the readers of this paper had been accustomed. No doubt, Nicoll said the excitement was not addressed to any one, but this was not sufficient. In the very paper in which the article complained of appeared was a notice of what was taking place in Paris in which the readers were told that the fight had commenced and that the judges were having a rough time of it, so much so that no one would take the risk of letting them a house. There were also directions amply sufficient to enable persons to provide and prepare explosives and bombs if they desired to use them. It might be said that the article was written in a moment of indignation, but that would not apply to the speech of which complaint was made, which was spoken in Hyde Park on the 10th April.

Evidence was then led.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

BAR SILVER declined ¼d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 40½d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in Fours, at £69⅞, but unchanged in the other denomination, £67¼; while in New York, the metal was down ⅜ cent, at 88½ cents, demand Exchange in London being ¼ cent lower, at 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 510,000 ounces of Silver, at 88·35 cents. per oz. Consols in London recovered ⅛ per cent. of Saturday's drop, being quoted at 97⅛; Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108¾; and the market rates of discount were unchanged. Braziers' Copper was 5s. lower, at £55·10s. per ton. Paris quotations come again unaltered.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened to-day with the Goat Skin Sale, at which the feeling was steady. 1,090,000 Goat Skins, and 990,000 Sheep Skins will be offered at these sales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, Surats with a hardening tendency, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the total sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, of which 400 were East Indians, 4 1-16d. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans, and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 3-64d. for May and May-June deliveries, and 4 11-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7⅞ cents; but August Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·43 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the total figures this season now compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	6,000	5,000	3,000
Two days' do.	9,000	10,000	4,200
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,834,000	6,710,000	5,708,200

To-day has been observed locally as a holiday on account of the Queen's Birthday; but both in the Produce and Freights business of importance has transpired. *Cotton* has been steady in tone at previous rates; but demand has been limited, from both quarters, and not much has been done. Exporters have bought 850 Bengals, at Rs. 155·6; and 200 Mowa, at Rs. 176; while the Mills have taken 1,400 bales in all, consisting of 600 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 171; 300 Khundwa, at Rs. 170½-4; 200 each of Kadi, at Rs. 164; and Virumgaum, at Rs. 169; and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 168¼ per candy.

WHEAT has continued firm in tone, and exporters have again been large buyers, while Pessy has advanced half-an-anna per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy	91 per cent. Rs.	5-3-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 " "	5-2-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-2-9	"
Red Delhi	"	4-10-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent by shippers; but the market keeps steady, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	18,049 bales.
Wheat	187,182 cwts.
Linseed	40,572 "
Rapeseed	18,473 "
Gingelly	2,387 "
Poppyseed	2,927 "
Groundnuts	2,154 "
Castorseed	11,126 "

FREIGHTS are firmer, and holders of tonnage are now asking 6d. to 1s. per ton advance. The Etona (s) and Adventure (s), both for May loading, have been fixed at 16s. per ton for one picked port; and the Craigton (s), for May-June loading, has been fixed at 15s. per ton, for two Adriatic or Mediterranean ports, with option to one continental port, at 16s. per ton.

The Banks and Stock and Share markets have been closed to-day for the holiday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats hardening tendency.
Good Dhollera 3⅜
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	67½
Bar Silver	40½

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 23.
The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall arrived here from Bombay, via Marseilles yesterday morning.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 23.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 23.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

TRINCOMALEE, MAY 23.
H. M.'s S. Boadicea sailed for Colombo to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 24.
The Mail steamer Rosetta, from Calcutta, has arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 24.
The barometric changes continue to be irregular, the fall being brisk in Lower Burma and South Konkan and the rise brisk in the Punjab and Upper Sind. In addition to depression noticed near Diamond Island yesterday a second depression is appearing over north-west of the Bay. Readings are highest to the extreme south and lowest in western desert. Winds blow from westerly and northern direction in Lower Burma, and north easterly at the head of the Bay; elsewhere its directions are unaltered. The force is still fresh or strong in western and southern India, and moderating over the Bay. Cochin and Calicut report the setting in of the monsoons. The mean temperature is above the normal only in Sind, Rajputana and Madras. The highest maximum is 116° at Jacobabad. Scattered rain showers have fallen over a large part of the country. The weather appears very unsettled at the Bay area.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th May as compared with the statement of the 10th May 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	May 10. Rs.	A.	P.	May 3. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,93,81,502	12	0	2,02,53,203	10	2
Other Deposits, &c.	4,75,73,679	0	11	4,33,44,342	3	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,54,451	12	1	1,68,469	9	5
Sundries	32,78,757	3	2	33,16,825	0	3
Rs.	9,48,88,390	12	2	9,17,82,930	7	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	1,02,85,845	8	0	1,15,06,122	8	0
Other authorised investments.	58,20,281	0	0	58,20,281	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,30,17,571	3	11	1,42,67,004	3	8
Credits on do.	83,39,136	1	4	81,36,752	9	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,29,12,693	13	9	2,44,54,162	0	9
Balances with other Banks	7,95,159	0	8	7,64,724	5	8
Bullion	4,49,081	13	4	4,49,081	13	4
Dead Stock	12,27,493	0	7	12,33,254	10	8
Stamps	11,388	2	0	11,375	2	0
Sundries	21,97,351	8	8	21,00,354	5	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,18,95,290	1	1	1,07,72,077	0	9
Do. at Branches ..	1,49,37,362	6	10	1,22,67,740	12	2
Rs.	9,48,88,390	12	2	9,17,82,930	7	9

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 17th May, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office....	30,58,692 Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	21,36,901 Dec.
Other Deposits.....	40,39,337 do.
Post Bills	14,018 Inc.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	12,20,277 Inc.
Loans	12,48,433 do.
Accounts of Credit	2,62,383 Dec.
Mercantile Bills	14,58,442 do.
Cash at Head Office	11,23,213 do.
Do. at Branches.....	25,69,521 do.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 23.
10 p.m. .. .. 84·7
TUESDAY, MAY 24.
6 a.m. .. .. 84·2
10 a.m. .. .. 89·5
2 p.m. .. .. 90·8
4 p.m. .. .. 89·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MORMUGAO.

DEATH.

NUNES—May 17, at Mormugao, Goa, Mary, the dearly loved child of Ignacio D. and Angelina Nunes, aged one year and two days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892.

PEOPLE who think that the coercive power of caste is giving way under the solvent influence of Western education, and of a more or less parrot-like repetition in Indian society of the political phraseology of the West, would do well to consider for themselves the meaning of an episode which has been much commented upon in the vernacular papers. Some months ago a social gathering was held at the Panch Howds Mission House, at Poona, at which a number of native gentlemen who had been brought under at all events the intellectual influence of the mission were present. The organizers of the gathering innocently provided tea for their guests, some of whom partook of it; others made themselves *participes criminis* by merely being present at the modest repast. The incident caused much commotion in orthodox Brahmin circles, and references were made to the sacerdotal authorities of the castes whose members were present at the gathering. We will not pretend to follow the question through the tortuous and tedious procedure through which it passed; the practical outcome of it is all that concerns us, and this, if what we hear be true, is astounding. It is, in brief, that the prominent offenders have been called upon to perform the expiatory ceremony of *prayaschit*, and that in obedience to the command of the Swami Acharya of the Chitpaon Brahmins, those of the company at the Panch Howds gathering who belong to that caste have gone through this indescribably unpleasant and humiliating ceremony. Eleven otherwise intelligent and enlightened Brahmin gentlemen have thus placed their neck under the foot of their spiritual leader, and have thereby—and this is noteworthy—obtained forgiveness for all offences that they have hitherto committed. Amongst the eleven are two gentlemen whose names we should have expected to find associated with anything rather than so strange a surrender to sacerdotal coercion. One is Mr. Chintaman Narayan Bhat, a Bachelor of Arts, and LL.B. of the Bombay University, and a First-Class Subordinate Judge; the other, still more strange to say, is Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., and until the other day an additional member of the Legislative Council.

We should be glad to hear that there is some mistake about it; that the malignity of some writer in the native press is responsible for a statement that Mr. Ranade's friends may dismiss as untrue; and that in reality Mr. Ranade, when called upon by some ill-instructed hierophant to go through an offensive and degrading ceremony, had repudiated the summons, gone quietly along his own way, and taken such consequences as any enlightened man would gladly take in conflict with an ignorant reactionary power. At the most the penalty of resistance would not have been severe. Mr. Ranade, whom—this strange lapse from courage, good sense, and self-respect apart—all men respect and speak well of, might have defied his accusers and judges to do their worst. His reputation amongst men of intellect, his high character, his standing in the judicial service, would have protected him—if "protection" need have been thought of in such an encounter as this—from all the tyrannies, great and petty, that his caste leaders might have been foolish enough to impose upon him. He need not have gone far for an example of the practical advantage of sitting unmoved while all the busy-bodies of his caste were doing their little best to make him feel the inconveniences of acting independently. Little more than a year ago great commotion was caused amongst the Saraswat Brahmins by the remarriage of the widowed daughter of Dr. Bhandarkar. The thing was not done in a corner, but openly, *coram populo*, and some of the worthiest and most intellectual amongst the Brahmin community were present. If the game of excommunication had been tried on then it would have been a difficult one to play, and though there again the intervention of the Swami was sought for, nothing serious has come of it. Dr. Bhandarkar and his family have sat quietly by while orthodoxy has screeched its shrillest and its loudest, and now they are so far masters of the situation that they remain, we believe, in the full enjoyment of whatever caste privileges they find it convenient to exercise. We are not able to say whether the amount of pressure has been different in the two cases. They belong to two castes, one the Chitpaon Brahmins, the other to the Shenvy branch of the Sarasvat group of Konkani Brahmins. But every consideration of self-respect and of personal right that moved Dr. Bhandarkar and his family on this occasion should have nerved Messrs. Ranade and Chintaman to stand out against an attempt to humiliate them—an attempt which, we have seen, has been only too successful.

We should have had no right, however, to deal with this matter if it had been one merely of personal concern. The *prayaschit* ceremony is primarily a matter of taste, and *de gustibus non est disputandum*. But looking, as men are bound to do, beyond that aspect of the case, the question arises "How is it that men, learned in the lore of East and West, who have come in contact with the bracing thought and influence which Englishmen have introduced into the public life and the administration of India, and who should thereby have been persuaded to eliminate from the theological system in which they have been brought up all that is unreal and opposed to the free play of the intelligence—how is it that such men now and again seek to justify even the wild ravings of Mr. Maclean, and proclaim themselves the bondsmen of slaves?" The answer is beyond the ken of most of us, and we shall not attempt to give it. But some sort of explanation is within reach, and the explanation is of no small political importance. The truth that we may see exemplified in this new obeisance to the Baal of caste is that a distinct reaction has set in in Hindu society, and that it finds its most obvious manifestation in the increased energy into which at all events the external obligations of the caste system are being enforced. What men like Messrs. Ranade and Chintaman expect to gain for their country by thus joining in rebuilding and raising higher the crumbling barriers that in an Indian Society divide the caste from the world we do not venture to say. The supremacy of the Brahmins, against which some of the Mahratta castes have lately protested with such passion, is an inheritance upon which many of the twice-born set much store, and "*Paris vaut bien une messe*"—even when the "mass" take the form of a *prayaschit* ceremony. From that point of view the action of these gentlemen may be understood. They have put caste and the supremacy that is given them upon one scale, and self-respect and dignity and personal right on the other; and they have made their choice. No one outside the pale of Hinduism has any right to quarrel with them. The severest censures—if censures there must be—should come from their own community, to which they are doing such a woeful disservice. But there is one aspect of the incident which invites the fullest attention from all whose interest in India is neither social nor religious but political. Mr. Gladstone never gave a finer example of the intuitive illumination of genius than when in his speech on the India Councils Bill he warned the House of Commons against the danger to India of subserviency to classes, cliques, and interests. Now the meaning of this incident at Poona is that the tyranny of classes or cliques, which seemed to be put out of sight during political discussions conducted under the pretence that India was working her way towards a common national life, is as strong as ever it was. People who are constantly touring up and down the mofussil, and who are in a position to watch the workings of municipal and district self-government, tell us that more than ever self-government in this Presidency is a process of government by a dominant caste, that things are arranged so that everything shall work for the greater good of the Brahmins, and that local self-government already means government by caste. Mr. Gladstone's intuitive apprehensions have been already realized, and every time that the caste system is strengthened by such victories over intelligence and personal right as that of which we hear from Poona, the danger that he indicated becomes more real. Let those who plead for political advancement in India bear this in mind, and they will be no longer discontented with a statesmanship which, whatever its shortcomings may be, has shrunk from putting into the hands of "classes, cliques, and interests," as Mr. Gladstone calls them, powers which would not seldom have been used oppressively, for the aggrandizement of the caste, and with little regard for the good of the people.

THE Council of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India has issued its proposal concerning the formation of Anglo-Indian batteries to which we referred a few days ago. The scheme appears in no way impracticable, and whether approved by the Government of India or not, redounds to the credit of its propounders as a carefully thought-out, business-like plan. The scheme is submitted in the form of a report by the Council. The duration of service is first dealt with, and, as we presumed, a long term is preferred. Cogent reasons for this preference are urged, reasons which had been found to apply with force at home. The Council considers it both economical for the State and expedient for the men that the period should be, as in former time, for twelve, and an optional re-engagement for nine years, the men being allowed at any time to obtain discharge by purchase. Pay and pension and allowances the Association desire to be put on the basis of British service, and if these conditions be granted it is believed "the regiment would be looked upon as a home, and the sons would follow the profession of their fathers from generation to generation." Then comes the question: "Should enlistments be for general service all over India or in the Madras Command only?" This is a matter to which the Association claims to have given very careful consideration, and service in the Madras Command only is what they have concluded to ask for. It is not proposed to preclude the batteries from service elsewhere in India in time of necessity, but for administrative purposes it is contended that it is best for the batteries to remain localised as long as the Presidential system is in force. In this decision the Association has been perhaps well advised. East Indians, who are more numerous in Madras than elsewhere, will be serving in congenial circumstances, and it will give to the scheme an experimental character the working of which can be the more carefully observed. The standard height and chest measurement are put lower than the Retired General Officer, who recently wrote on the subject, and to whom we referred the other day, was disposed to fix it. General McLeod said 5ft. 7 in. height and 33 to 36 inches chest measurement; the Council suggests 5 ft. 5 in. and 32 inches chest measurement. The suggestion of the General is somewhat above the Royal Artillery minimum, the Council is an inch and a half in height and a couple of inches in chest measurement below it. At this it must be confessed the physique of the corps would be far from striking, but the operation of the age clause comes in here and may tend to remedy the defect. The standard is fixed low, that promising lads of sixteen years of age may be admitted, and the Council would go even below this if there were a likelihood of development; but service would not be allowed to count towards a pension till eighteen. As no recruit would be enrolled over the age of thirty the maximum age of a soldier at retirement would be 51, the minimum 39. At both these ages men who have had the advantages of physical culture, would possess an undiminished capacity for work, and they would have when pensioned a preferential claim for employment in arsenals, in the Ordnance or Commissariat Departments. The case made out as to the smaller cost of the corps is a strong one, and cannot, we think, be gainsaid. In other respects the conditions proposed are strictly on the lines of the British service, and we must admit that the Association has prepared a plan which demands respectful consideration before it is disposed of. Though considering the standard laid down it may be the men would be more suitable as drivers of field batteries than as garrison gunners, whose guns are daily becoming heavier, there is enough to justify the Association in approaching Government, particularly if they can take with them a roll of men able and willing to serve.

THE conviction that, in regard to silver, India is drifting from bad to worse, is gaining ground in all classes of the community. An Association is being formed which will give wide expression to the prevailing view, and bring pressure to bear upon the House of Commons with a view to the application of such remedy as may be within reach. The basis of this movement is that while it is recognised that bi-metallism is the most rational and effective remedy, there may be a difficulty in attaining it, owing to the interested obstruction of capitalists whose influence is paramount with the Government in London. Many years have been spent in trying to obtain the necessary unanimity in regard to bi-metallism, and now we are in the midst of the rocks, and in danger of a cataclysm. It is impossible to go on, and wait with folded hands until the rupee goes down to a shilling or ten-pence. If the great monetary powers fail to concur in establishing a ratio the conviction is growing in India that the time is approaching when we must willingly resort to the only remedy that will meet the case, namely, a gold standard. It is, we understand, the intention to establish branches of the Association all over India. A petition to Parliament will be drawn up and signed, it is hoped, by every one—professional and business men, and officials, Europeans and Natives. Many merchants in Calcutta will give this movement strenuous support, and it is reasonable to hope that Bombay merchants will not be behind their Calcutta brethren in a matter of such vital importance. A strong committee will be formed with a view to immediate action. It will be remembered that a Bi-metallic Association was formed by Sir Guilford Molesworth. Unfortunately that organisation was allowed to lapse when the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver was appointed, in the belief that the inquiry would bring about a remedy which is admittedly the best. But the report of the Royal Commission was shelved and nothing has been done. All that has happened since shows the necessity for taking action in India. Sir Guilford Molesworth's Association had bi-metallism in view. If that goal proves to be unattainable, the new Association will choose another plank, that of a gold standard, which may not be so good, but is the only one left if Indian finance is not to be engulfed. If the interests of the countries with a gold standard, seriously compromised as they are by the adoption of a gold standard in Austria, be threatened with further injury by the adoption of a gold standard in India we cannot help that. Others have looked on at our misfortunes for twenty years with calm philosophy, and have declined to lift a little finger to help us. They cannot complain if we now proceed to help ourselves. This is the point of view of the organisers of the movement for the adoption of a gold currency in India. They do not disguise the fact that the course proposed would be attended with difficulty and cost, and that under less emergent circumstances it ought to be avoided. But the situation, as it is, is full of perils and anxieties, and the necessity is great enough to warrant India in taking the new departure here indicated.

THE s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left Aden for Bombay at 5 a.m. yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at noon, on Sunday, the 29th inst.

THE Government have nominated Mr. Hughes, chairman of the Port Trust, to the seat on the Municipal Corporation, rendered vacant by the resignation of Colonel Merewether.

THE recent fatal occurrence at Janjira has been made the subject of a prosecution by the Janjira authorities, who have taken proceedings against the responsible persons, under Section 282 of the Penal Code, which provides a penalty for negligently conveying people in vessels so loaded as to endanger life. The hearing, which is before the First-Class Magistrate, will be resumed on the 3rd of June.

WE understand that Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel will be appointed a trustee of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet in the room of his deceased father. The appointment is likely to give universal satisfaction in the Parsee community.

YESTERDAY being the Birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the harbour throughout the day looked very gay; all the vessels lying in the harbour, Government as well as merchantmen, were beautifully dec

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ORME SCRATCHED.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Orme has been scratched for the Derby.

THE DURHAM STRIKE.

The Durham miners after agreeing to a ten per cent. reduction of wages refused the master's terms for a reduction of thirteen and-a-half per cent. and have resolved to continue on strike, holding the masters responsible.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

The Gaekwar of Baroda and family have arrived at Naples, and will visit the principal cities in Italy.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The debate on the Irish Local Government Bill continues in the Commons. Mr. Chamberlain in a speech made in the House last night strongly supported the measure and taunted the Irish members with simulating anger and opposing the Bill for election purpose.

THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23.

A strong movement is on foot to induce Mr. Blaine to stand for President at the forthcoming election, and it is believed if he did so that his election would be certain, otherwise President Harrison's election is regarded as sure. Ex-President Cleveland is the Democratic favourite.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury to-day purchased 510,000 ounces of silver at 88·35.

VISIT OF THE CZAR TO COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 24.

The Czar and his family have arrived here for the celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark. His Imperial Majesty did not go to Berlin on his way as was expected.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-day.

A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

On Sunday night St. Peter's Church, in Fort William, was struck by lightning, while service was being held. The damage done was very slight, but the congregation was much alarmed.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

This morning the Birthday parade was held on the maidan. The Buffs, 6th Bengal Cavalry, 4th and 17th Native Infantry took part, and the Naval Volunteers, who turned out in large force, with six field guns, fired a salute.

THE SEASON.

Heavy rain fell during the night, and it is perceptibly cooler to-day.

SILCHAR PLANTERS AND THE FRONTIER GUARD.

An indignation meeting of the Silchar planters was held yesterday, when several resolutions passed unanimously relative to the "continued neglect by Government to take precautions to guard the Silchar Frontier." The meeting considered the inaction of Government during the recent Lushai raids as displaying either deplorable ignorance of the character of the Lushais or culpable indifference to life and property in Cachar. It also recorded that the continued impressment of natives, boats and bullocks was destroying the industries of the district, was inflicting severe individual hardship, and was a downright breach of faith on the part of Government. One resolution dealt with the civil portion of the administration of the district, which is deemed so faulty that dacoities are prevalent, property unsafe, the police being more concerned in the work of impressment, and the police officer too listless and indolent to trouble himself to enquire into frequent robberies.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WARANGAL, MAY 24.

His Highness the Nizam inspected Commissioner Nawab Bashir Nawaz Jung Bahadur's Office, High School, Orphanage, and Firat Talukdar Office at Warangal, on Monday evening.

His Highness expressed in warm terms his satisfaction to the Commissioner, that he was pleased with the Orphanage, and distributed the prizes at the High School, where he delivered a speech. He said he was proud that during his sovereignty education had widely spread. He further asked Nawab Framruz Jung, the Collector, to inform the pupils if they were well-educated they would find good posts in the dominion.

The Nawab Framruz Jung read a concise report on the district administration, whereupon his Highness expressed his satisfaction and remarked that the Collector's work was praiseworthy.

DEATH OF FATHER COOKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 24.

Father Cooke, Military Chaplain of Poona, died here last night, and was buried this evening with military honours. He was aged 72, and his death was sudden. Father Cooke was formerly well-known in the Fort Chapel at Bombay from the last ten years. He was at Poona universally respected and very popular, especially with the private soldiers. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and was one of the earliest graduates of the University of London, and a tutor of Roger Tichborne. There was a large assemblage at the funeral, including his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the Archdeacon, Messrs. Stockinger, Moriarty, and Drs. Ulick, Burke, O'Kearny, and Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, and others.

THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

THE HONOURS LIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master announces that her Majesty the Queen-Empress is pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be Knight Grand Commander.—Colonel His Highness Maharaja Pertab Singh of Jammu and Kashmir.

To be Knight Commanders.—The Honourable Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces ; the Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Stokes, Member of Council, Madras ; His Excellency Maharaja, Bir Shamsher Jung, Prime Minister of Nepal ; and Maharaja Mana Vikrama Bahadur, Zamorin of Calicut.

To be Companions.—Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to Government of India, Revenue Department ; the Honorable Mr. Henry Cotton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal ; Surgeon-Major-General William Rice, Surgeon-General to the Government of India ; Colonel Frederick Home, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India for Public Works ; Major Henry Maxwell, Political Agent, Manipur State ; and Surgeon-Major George Robertson, Agency Surgeon, Gilgit.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master announces that the Queen-Empress is pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be Knight Grand Commanders.—Sir James Lyall, late Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab ; and Maharaja Sir Pusapati Ananda Gajapati Rao Mani Sultan Bahadur Garu, Zemindar of Vizianagram.

To be Knight Commanders.—Mr. Charles Pontifax, late Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Henry Howarth, M.P., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muthuswami Aiyar, Judge, Madras High Court; the Hon'ble Mr. Griffiths Evans, Barrister-at-Law, Member of Council of the Governor-General ; and Mr. Edward Charles Ollivant, Political Agent in Kattiawar.

To be Companions of the Indian Empire.—Mr. William Thiselton Dyer, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew ; Lieutenant-Colonel John Ottley, Chief Engineer to the Government of the Punjab ; Mr. Frederick Robertson, Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway ; Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, Magistrate and Collector of Bengal ; Mr. Arthur Hughes, Superintending Engineer, North-West Provinces ; Mr. William John Bird Clerke, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers ; Mr. Loudoun Maclean, Executive Engineer ; Khanki-Chenab Canal, Punjab ; Lieutenant Hugh Daly, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States ; Mr. James Scott, officiating Superintendent of the Northern Shan States ; Mr. George Rose, officiating Deputy Manager of the North-West Railway ; Rai Bahadur Jai Prakash Lal, Diwan of Dumraon ; Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan Gul Khan, Deputy Collector of Sind ; and Diwan Ganpat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Beluchistan.

NATIVE HONOURS.

His Excellency is pleased to confer upon Rao Bahadur Lalji Purshotamrai, Native Assistant to the Resident of Baroda, the title of Dewan Bahadur.

His Excellency is pleased to confer upon Professor Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian at the Elpinstone College, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama.

His Excellency is pleased to confer on Mr. Dadabhai Hormusjee Dubash, Abkari Contractor, Bombay, the title of Khan Bahadur ; and on Balaji Hari Kher, late of the Survey and Settlement Office, Bombay, the title of Rao Sahib.

VOLUNTEER A.-D.-C.

His Excellency has been pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff :—To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, Commandant Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and the Hon'ble Major Spring Branson, Commandant Madras Artillery Volunteers.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

THE Birthday of her Majesty the Queen was celebrated yesterday, by the British and Native troops in garrison. Shortly before seven o'clock two batteries of the Royal Artillery at Colaba and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry were formed up in line facing east at "open order." Colonel Symons and staff rode up a few minutes later, and were received with a general salute. The guns of the Artillery were in action on the right of the alignment, while the Infantry was extended on the left. At the command from Colonel Symons the Imperial salute of 31 rounds was fired and a *feu de joie* from the Infantry, the band stationed in the rear, playing a few bars of the National Anthem. Colonel Symons then called upon the men to give three cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty when a hearty response broke from the ranks. The brigade marched-past, and this concluded the parade. A similar parade was held on the General Parade Ground in the presence of a large company of spectators where the 21st Native Infantry and the 5th Bombay Light Infantry were drawn up facing west and received Brigadier-General Budgen, commanding the Bombay District with a general salute. The usual *feu de joie* was fired, and the sepoys gave three hearty cheers for her Majesty. The regiments marched-past in quarter-column to the music of their massed bands. Ranks were then re-formed, and the troops were marched back to quarters. All Government offices, banks, and places of business were closed, and the vessels in harbour decked their masts with bunting in honour of the occasion.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. steamer Shannon, with the English mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at five o'clock yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in the Bombay harbour, on Sunday at noon. The Shannon, which left London on May 5, and Brindisi May 15, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mr. Sedgwick, Rev. A. and Mrs. Baynham and two children, Rev. A. J. Brandon, Mrs. Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bain, Major W. Heaton, Mr. G. C. McDonald, Major Lucas, Mr. Smith, Mr. T. Weatherby, Mr. T. R. Lawrence, Mr. N. Z. Raines, Mrs. Raines, and two children, Lieut. G. H. Miller, R.N., Mrs. Jenkins and infant, Mr. J. D. F. Engie, Mr. E. Stocken, Mr. A. W. Cotton, Surg.-Capt. C. W. R. Healey, Mr. F. Rhodes, Mr. W. Seaton, Mr. P. Singh, Mr. R. H. S. Browne, Mr. E. Simmons, Mr. W. Britton, Mr. C. H. S. Plowden, and Mrs. T. H. Haughton.

From Brindisi : Col. J. Keith, Rev. A. Yorke-Brown, Mr. FitzGibbon, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Barrow, Mr. H. J. Rainey, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkie, Lieut. D. B. Thomson, Mr. C. E. Aynsley, and Mr. Moss.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. H. Gahan, Mr. Wm. Clarke, and Mrs. Clarke.

For Kurrachee : Mr. Dinshaw.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

OF changing house. It casts its shadow a long way before ; its approach is felt for months ; nothing new is bought—it will wait for the new house ; blinds that are torn and shabby remain unheeded—till we move into the new house ; if bits of furniture get broken they are to be replaced—in the new house ; all kinds of inconveniences must be endured in patience—until we move into the new house ; the garden runs to seed—useless to look after it when we are going into the new house. The mistress of the house, meanwhile, is calculating the new things that she must have—in the new house. The drawing-room carpet is too shabby for anything ; the piano is fifteen years old ; our good old shabby easy-chairs will look too terrible in the new house ; the curtains are faded ; the things in this narrow hall cannot possibly be conveyed to the large and handsome hall of the new house. And so on—until we discover that the new house wants furniture to correspond from top to bottom. Then, finally, one moves. The van draws up to the door ; the men begin to tramp about the stairs ; the china goes out in crates ; the furniture on strong men's backs ; the books in boxes. Let us fly ; let us distribute ourselves among our friends ; let us get away till the things are all out. Farewell, old house ! Many things have happened beneath this roof. Let us hasten lest we see the poor old house actually stripped and naked. What, in the whole world, looks so doleful as a house—our own house—our house of the twenty years—stripped of all its furniture. Why, the furniture is the raiment of a house, if you come to think of it. What is a house—what is a man—without fitting raiment ? Some houses have splendid raiment ; some, mean, alas ! Without it the bare walls shiver and tremble ; the bare boards of the floor accuse us—they are stained here and there with our occupation ; the stains look like the marks and memories of past sins. Let us close the door and leave the house to the ghosts of all the years.

There are vans without the door, there are crates upon the floor,
There's the beat of many a heel upon the stairs :
And as near as one can guess, from the banging and the mess,
They are playing fives with sofas and with chairs.
In piled-up heaps out-poured, the store-room yields its hoard,
And long-forgotten treasures come to view ;
Again they see the day, those old things stowed away,—
For we're moving from the old house to the new.

Now the vans have got their load, and they're rumbling down the road ;
See the rooms forlorn—bare walls—and empty shelves !
But the harvest of the years—the joys, the hopes, the fears,—
The treasures real—these we take ourselves,
Oh ! this wealth that larger grows, as the shades of winter close.
All other treasures cheat—but these are true ;
So Love ! thy hand in mine, let us lift this store divine ;
And bear it from the old house to the new.

The memories and the treasures of the old house ! We do not think of them enough. Once I was wandering with a companion, and we came upon an old house—a house of Jacobean date, built about the year 1620. We were allowed to enter, and to walk about the bare staircases, the empty halls, the deserted rooms. The house was quite naked and desolate. The sun shone through the dusty windows upon the dusty floors ; the echoes of our voices and of our footsteps rang from room to room as we walked along. It was a ghostly place. "Oh !" cried my companion, "what things these rooms could tell if they could speak !" "These," I replied, being in those days a dabbler in Art magic—of the black or diabolical kind. "Let them speak, and let them show you the things that they have seen." We were then standing in the great hall. Immediately the bare place became clothed ; arms and old armour—pikes, swords, spears, bows and arrows, muskets, helmets, breast-plates—hung upon the walls ; a great chair stood beside the fireplace, now bright with crackling logs ; the place was filled with living men who laid boards upon trestles so as to make a long table, covered the boards with a white cloth, set a bench on either side, and the great chair at the head. Then the master came in, white-headed, a gold chain about his neck. With him his wife and daughter and two gallant sons. This, you must acknowledge, was a good beginning ; but it was nothing to what followed. We had after dinner a masque ; then we had the mummers ; we had dancing of the hey and the saraband ; we had singing to the guitar ; we had a lovers' meeting in the hall, by moonlight, when the rest of the world was in bed. And then we had the same lovers forty years later—old people—a grave justice and a grave matron ; and after that we had their grandchildren. And we came to the time of the hard drinking, when all the men got drunk every night, and to the time of gambling, when the dice were thrown and the cards were dealt. We saw so many things in that great hall that I resolved to write the history of the old house, and it would have been done but for the fact that the allowance of time—only twenty-four hours to the day—is so short that one really has hardly time enough to earn the daily bread. "Oh !" said my companion with a sigh, "It is all over. What an afternoon we have spent ! Art magic is a wonderful thing." And so we came away.

I am not going back to the old house we have just left in order to see what the rooms have to tell us. I know all ; as yet I have forgotten nothing. The children who were but little things ten years ago are grown into great school-boys and school girls—yet a year or two and they will be young men and young women. A certain beard, which is now grey, was then brown. Certain friends who are now in the other world were then in this ; I can always see their ghosts in the chairs they used to fill ; I can hear their voices when the house is quiet. The ten years have given us much ; they have turned the whole sets and groups of figures—brain figures—into living people, whose histories stand upon the shelves. And they—they can be, these brain figures—these creations which are but copies of what we have seen—as real to those who read as to him in whose brain they were born ? And the lovely books that we have read in the ten years ; and the many expeditions we have taken ; the tiny travels ; and the wonderful people we have met ; and the stories we have heard ; and the foolish things we have done ; and the enemies we have made—oh ! the enemies—for he who makes stories makes also an enemy with everyone—why or how, I know not, but if he were to regard the thing the story would never be written at all. Farewell to the old house, and welcome to the new !

The most interesting and exciting accompaniment of moving is the new arrangement of the library. The books are stuffed by the furniture men anyhow into boxes, and the boxes, when brought out, are placed on the floor of their new quarters. If the shelves are up, which is not always the case, the fun begins at once. It is manifold. First, there are the surprises ; one finds volumes long since forgotten—things bought to serve some special purpose—looked at, laid aside. Many of these forgotten volumes are full of interest. This one belongs to a piece of work which proved a failure ; this, to a project which had to be abandoned ; this—and this—and this—to other projects and plans, which were taken up only to be dropped again. Here is one that recalls the donor ; he is dead ; here, one which speaks of another ; he has vanished—he is worse than dead. Here is one which belonged—I believe it still belongs—to one who now turns his head aside when we meet in the street—I do not know why, seeing that I have done the poor man no harm. But to some men sulking is a perennial luxury. Let him sulk, therefore, and enjoy himself. And here—and here—and here—are books, all of which remind one of dead friends. The library of a man of fifty is filled with dead men—not only the dead authors, but the dead friends as well. Wilkie Collins used to say that he could not of late years go to the Athenæum, on account of the many ghosts which haunted its rooms. But his own library was haunted by many more ghosts of dead friends than any of the rooms of the Athenæum. It is only a limited number of one's friends who are admitted into those portals whereas all belong to the library. One's whole life is written on those shelves, and may be read by those who can read the language of books. That is one reason why I cannot bear to let a single book go from my shelves.

After this kind of surprise comes to the inexperienced another and less welcome kind. The man who has moved often knows what will happen ; he takes off his coat, turns up his sleeves, and prepares for a tussle. He knows what to expect. Books are like cats ; they cannot bear to move. They become used to their shelves and to their neighbours. When they are taken down and brought to a strange house they show their disgust by behaviour only to be forgiven on account of long friendship. Even with old friends, however, temper is very hard to put up with. The ill-temper—the ungoverned temper of books, when they are placed on new shelves, is shown in more ways than some men would believe possible. But I know what books are ; I have watched them. They are deep ; they are cunning ; they are sulky ; they are quick ; they are revengeful. Sometimes they will not stand up—this is, of course, the favorite dodge ; they either fall down on their sides, or they slip open and fall that way. Sometimes in falling they trip up—of course—oh ! yes—quite accidentally—their neighbour ; then a whole row fall one on top of the other. Sometimes they push at the two outer end of a row till they squeeze out the middle book, which is followed in its fall by a dozen others. Sometimes—this is chiefly done by little books which have to go on the top shelves—they twist and turn in the row till at the least pressure of another volume down comes the whole shelf-full. Sometimes they hide—this is a very common trick ; the second volume divorces herself, and gets put in some obscure corner. Sometimes one, more angry than the rest, will deliberately commit suicide. One such, yesterday, a book of whom I expected much better things—a book of essays, a book full of a mild and kindly philosophy—was so exasperated at the change of place and neighbours that it hurled itself from a sixth-storey shelf to the floor, sustaining damage which, though it may be partially repaired, will be, I regret to say, quite indelible ; it is hopelessly scarred. Well, it will be a lesson to that book for life, one hopes. The best way with refractory books is to coax them. Pat them, smooth them, place them in order, dust them, fondle them ; call in your wife and daughters to do the patting and the fondling. But do not lose your temper with them ; otherwise, as happened to my poor friend G., you may be discovered, a whole month after moving, sitting on the floor among piles and heaps of books still falling about and running over each other, like banks of shingle, at the touch of their owner. A woman's hand is softer than a man's. Let a woman—a sympathetic woman who also loves books—stand on the steps and give to each book, one by one, a soft and friendly caress before she puts it in the place.

The second reading of the Women's Suffrage Bill has been attempted in the House, and has failed. Now, this which follows, is the humble opinion of a humble person. I do not expect to convert anybody, but I submit my opinion. There are many mischievous, mistaken, and foolish fads in these times of mischief-mongers, but the most foolish, the most mischievously foolish of all, in my humble opinion, is the women's suffrage fad. I once, years ago, wrote a story to illustrate what would happen were that fad ever to come into practical operation ; the story proved successful ; so successful that it made no end of enemies for the author ; so successful that only last month, Mr. Blackwood sent me a very interesting little document with his respected and valuable signature in the right hand corner—the S. W. corner—showing that people still go on reading that story. It is now ten years since it appeared ; if it had to be done over again I would not alter one line of that book. Man is man ; woman is woman. All the shrieking sisterhood, all the company of feeble man-faddists, cannot alter that cardinal fact, and you cannot go against nature. Consider. What does it mean ? To man belongs the executive. Why, especially ? Because man fights ; man creates ; man makes. Man must therefore administrate. No government is possible without the fighting man behind ; the last ruler in the highest conceivable civilisation must, just like the first ruler, be the warrior—the strong man armed. We admit a queen, sometimes. She reigns, and she has strong men to rule for her, not women. To the sex which invents, makes, creates, devises, and is ready to fight for the protection of all, belongs by inexorable law of nature the rule. To woman belongs all the rest. These things are elementary ; but when we hear talk about woman's suffrage, it is well to go back to the things elemental, and to bow before Mother Nature.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR RAINSFORD, 1st Worcester Regiment, has been granted general leave to June 17.

CAPTAIN C. J. PERCIVAL, 31st Field Battery, Cawnpur, has been transferred to Wellington, Nilgiris, for duty there.

MAJOR H. E. PENTON, 7th Bombay Infantry, on vacating the appointment of army signalling proceeds on furlough, on May 28.

MAJOR HAINES, Royal Artillery, arrived at Aden, on May 18, to command the No. 11 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery.

THE Government of India have selected Major T. T. Vaughan, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, for continuous service in India.

SUB-CONDUCTOR F. HORNBLY, Public Works Department, has been transferred to the Pension Establishment, on £72 per annum pension.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. S. GORDON, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion in England, on his recent promotion.

MAJOR M. E. ARCHDALE and Lieutenant C. M. Hunter, of the Gloucester Regiment, have been posted to the 2nd Battalion in India on their recent promotion.

MAJOR J. CROKER, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, will vacate his regimental appointment on the 3rd proximo, under the age clause, attaining 48 on year of age.

LIEUTENANT F. E. GEOGHEGAN, officiating Wing Officer, 28th Pioneers, has been transferred, in the same capacity, to the 24th Bombay Infantry, and directed to join.

CAPTAIN J. D. FOWLE, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp and officiating Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, is proceeding home, on short leave, on medical certificate.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS N. BURROWS and C. Godfrey, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, have qualified for promotion. The former is a candidate for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT J. H. LLOYD, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed a probationer to the Staff Corps, and posted to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry as officiating Wing Officer.

COLONEL H. E. D. BAYLEY, General List, Infantry, has been allowed to retire from the service on a pension of £700 per annum, with effect from the 5th June, 1892, subject to her Majesty's approval.

LIEUTENANT W. P. HOLMES, Commanding the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was placed on half-pay, in the 21st instant, on completing four years on command of the battalion. Colonel Holmes proceeds to England.

CAPTAIN K. S. DUNSTERVILLE, and Major T. F. T. Fowle, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officers, 2nd class, have been deputed to England, on special duty, in connection with the manufacture of gun-powders and ammunition.

IT has been decided that British soldiers, who have completed their period of Color Service, while serving in India, may be transferred to the Army Reserve, with permission to remain in India and to draw their reserve pay in this country.

COLONEL J. C. GUNNING, Commissary-General, Madras, now on leave in England, will attain his Colonel's allowances on June 9. Colonel W. H. Hughes, Commissary-General, Bombay, will be transferred to Madras, in succession to Colonel Gunning.

CAPTAIN H. R. BLYTH, Adjutant of the Administrative Battalion, Calcutta Volunteers, has been transferred in the same capacity to the Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps. Captain Blyth is a good shot and popular with the men, but did not get on well with the Commandants.

THE garrison Quartermastership of Fort William is worth Rs. 250 per mensem, and the Quartermaster of the British Infantry battalion quartered in this Fort could easily do the work in addition to his own for a small additional remuneration, say, of Rs. 50 per mensem. This would give a saving of Rs. 2,400 a year. But no, the post has again been filled ; this time, by the appointment of Lieutenant E. Witham, of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM a return just laid upon the table of the House of Commons it appears that the length of service from the date of first commission of a lieutenant before promotion to captain is now eight years and eleven months in the Royal Artillery, eight and a-half in the Royal Engineers, six years and nine months in the cavalry, and eight years and two months in the infantry. Between nine and ten years additional service is required before promotion to major, and another eight years before promotion to lieutenant-colonel on half-pay, except in the cavalry where the period is about four and a-half years. Full pay as lieutenant-colonel is received after twenty-four and a-quarter years' service in the cavalry, twenty-seven and a-half years in the Royal Artillery, twenty-six years and ten months in the Royal Engineers, and twenty-six years and two months in the infantry.

IT is not only in Ireland, according to Consul Parker of Kiungchow, but also in North China that the "pig pays the rent." In the province of Hainan he is reared in every village and every house with the tenderest solicitude. The murrain which afflicted these inoffensive animals has disappeared, and Hoihow witnesses the regular spectacle of dignified French mail steamers competing with Danish and German coasting craft for the profitable business of pig carrying. Last year the profits are said to have gone into the pockets of the pig-dealers rather than into those of the shipowners, for the lowering of freights through competition has practially had the effect of reducing the prime cost of the pig. Sometimes, it is stated, as many as a thousand sleek porkers go up to Hong Kong in one steamer. They are not ill-treated. On the contrary, a pig cargo is described as perhaps cleaner than a human cargo of Chinese coolies. Each pig has a strong bamboo cage in which he can lie with comfort, and in which he does usually lie cleanly and quiet "until he is dumped into a lighter at Hong-Kong."

SCHOOLMASTER Johann Friedrich Schulze, says the *Vossiche Zeitung*, has just celebrated, at Pankow, the seventieth anniversary of his wedding day. Johann is ninety-two years old, and his wife is ninety-one. The happy couple had the good fortune to see around them, participating in the festivities of the day, nine of their children, twenty six grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren.

THE Spanish National Labour Association has addressed a petition to the Government against the proposed Commercial Treaty which Great Britain, on the ground that the statistics of the last treaty show a decrease in the exports of Spanish wines, fruit, and cattle, and an increased importation of British goods. British competition, it is urged, is ruinous both in the Peninsula and in the Spanish colonies, and the representatives of Spanish industry beg the Government to disregard the threats of reprisals on the part of Great Britain, and her demands to frustrate the present protectionist tariff.

AN Austrian military periodical states that the passage through the Dardanelles of the Russian cruiser Dimitri Donskoi, *en route* for the Piræus has given rise to sundry comments. The requisite permission had been granted on the understanding that the Grand Duke George was on board, but it turned out that his Imperial Highness was not a passenger. It is pointed out that the squadron of the Black Sea could thus easily be reinforced by the squadron of the Baltic if the Porte were to grant the passage of the Dardanelles whenever asked to do so. It is said that it is already regretted at Constantinople that permission to pass was granted last year to the Russian volunteer fleet.

CITIZEN BRIOIS, one of the speakers at the Salle Favie meeting in Paris on May Day, is about to emigrate to Paraguay, where, says a Paris correspondent, he intends, with a number of French adepts, to found a Socialistic community. The bases of the new society will be as follows : No individual property ; absolute equality, without distinction of sex or race ; the rule to be exercised by the majority ; unrestricted freedom of criticism by pen or speech ; the total amount of material labour necessary for the well-being of the colony to be reduced to a minimum, and equally apportioned among all, according to the abilities of each ; the greatest possible amount of well-being to be shared equally by all ; children to be brought up and educated by society.

IF the reports received in Vienna from Bucharest are to be credited, the correspondent of the *Times* says, the investigation connected with the recent discovery of bombs at Rustchuk has led to the detection of a vast conspiracy extending to Odessa and Constantinople. The bombs found at Rustchuk are said to have come from Constantinople, and the dynamite with which they were to have been filled is supposed to have been sent from Odessa to Galatz and thence to Rustchuk. In Bucharest the ringleaders of the plot are stated to belong to the Russo-Bulgarian Revolutionist Party, which is thought to be in relation with the international Anarchists. The Roumanian Government seems resolved to proceed in the matter with all possible energy and to apply the existing laws of the country with the utmost severity in all cases of conspiracy on Roumanian territory.

THE question of the contract for the construction of the cable to the Azores and North America, which was withdrawn from the British company in order that the Portuguese Government might enter into negotiations with a French syndicate, has, the Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* states, since greatly occupied the attention of the Government. Ministers, according to trustworthy reports, have, in consequence of pressure from the French Government, and in obedience to the desires of the Prime Minister, Senhor Diaz Ferreira, discussed and re-discussed the proposals made. As separate reports from the two most prominent experts, and afterwards a third from a special committee appointed to report on the comparative merits of the proposals of the British and French companies, have all agreed in recommending the adoption of the British plan, a final decision of the matter is daily expected if the Government intends to have the cable constructed before April next year.

SOME details of the Empress Elizabeth's visit a week ago to Athens, published by an Austrian paper, are given by a Vienna correspondent. They are interesting, and characterise the Empress in her present mood. Early on the morning of the 26th April, the Imperial yacht Miramar arrived at the Piræus, and before the news of its arrival was known the Empress, with a small suite, had taken the ordinary morning train to Athens. On arriving in the capital she took a cab, drove to the Palace, and appeared unattended in the ante-chamber where the aides-de-camp await the King's pleasure. She asked to see the Queen, who appeared immediately, and the King afterwards came in from the garden. They were both delighted at the visit, and insisted upon the Empress taking breakfast with them. She refused everything however. After an hour's conversation the Empress declared she would go for a little drive. When the Empress, whom the King and Queen had accompanied to the carriage, said softly Palace to the driver, the King declared he must accompany the Empress to show her over his pet property. But the Empress decidedly refused to be accompanied, and drove the ten miles to Palace with the Austrian Consul.

WITH the recent death, of Mr. Lumb Stocks, the last of the English line engravers of the first rank disappears, and the art is well nigh extinct which had for its representatives, in the last century, Strange, Woollett, Hall, and Sharpe, and during the present one, Burnet, Doo, Robinson, Willmore, &c. The decay of this once flourishing craft is, no doubt, to a large extent to be attributed to the slow and costly nature of the work, so opposed to the spirit of the present day. Is the kindred art of mezzotinto engraving also doomed to destruction by the competition of etching and "process" reproduction ? Judging from the present position and prospects of the print trade there would seem to be some chance of this, and it was the view held by perhaps the greatest mezzotinto engraver who ever lived. Mr. Pycroft, in his interesting memoir of the late Samuel Cousins, says, speaking of the artist's closing days : He himself (Cousins) was of opinion that his branch of art would soon be obsolete. "Photogravure," he said to me, "is beating us out of the field. There are effects produced by that process that I could never approach." Without expressing an opinion as to the relative value and merits of engraving, etching and photogravure, or similar processes, one cannot but feel some regret at the decline of an art, the British school of which has been so distinguished and rich in talent, and there would seem to be some cause beyond that which has been referred to, to account for it.

A GERMAN contemporary notes as a remarkable historical fact that for nearly two hundred years no son of a monarch of France ever succeeded his father on the throne. Louis XV. succeeded his grandfather, Louis XIV. Louis XVI. was the grandson of Louis XV. Louis XVIII. was the brother of Louis XVI. Louis Philippe came to the Throne on the renunciation of the Crown by Charles X., who was the brother of Louis XVIII. Napoleon III. was the nephew of Napoleon I. and he closed the long line of crowned heads in France.

A GREAT rarity, in the shape of an *Aepyornis* egg, was exhibited at the Zoological Society on Tuesday, 3rd instant. This huge egg is as nearly as possible a foot long, and the specimen in question is valued at about £100, so that it rivals the egg of the Great Auk, which fetches such fancy prices. These eggs are occasionally found in Madagascar, but only a few of them have ever turned up. The bird which laid them is only imperfectly known, from fragments. It is supposed to be the origin of the fabulous Roc, butwas not so large a bird as the size of the egg would naturally suggest. Some of the New Zealand Moas were bigger.

THE Russianizing of Finland is progressing. Among the latest ukases, is one which pulls the censor strings yet tighter. Henceforth the newspaper offices, which have enjoyed the right to receive their papers from the post without examination, will have to wait some days for them, as that liberty is taken from them. The entire newspaper post will first go to Helsingfors, where it will be sorted into two chief parcels, those addressed to the city and those which are posted to the country. The latter will next all be sent back to Wyborg—a day's journey—and from here they will, after passing the censor, be forwarded to the addresses.

ONE of our Chinese Consuls, Mr. Bullock, undertakes the defence of tablet tea, at all events as it is made in Kinkang, where machinery for its manufacture has recently been erected. He says this tea is made from the very best quality of tea dust. It is formed by pressure alone into small cakes, which are perfectly strong and solid, and rather resemble chocolate in appearance. The material is not, like brick tea, moistened with steam before being compressed, and the flavor is not in any way impaired by the process of manufacture. Taking up little space, and being unlikely to get spoilt or damaged, it presents the best and most convenient form of tea that one can possibly imagine for travellers, backwoodsmen, or armies in the field.

M. GEORGES CONANON, the Inspector-General of the Phylloxera Department in the French Ministry of Agriculture, says there is reason to believe that before long France will have once more regained her old position as a wine-growing country. Things have been steadily improving since the dreaded phylloxera first made its appearance, so that in two years and a-half there will be, at the present rate of progress, two millions and a-half of hectares of land under vine cultivation, that is to say, a larger superficial area than at any previous period. Although we are accustomed to look upon France as a wine-exporting country, the very reverse is the case. It is true that France now produces one-sixth more wine than Italy, which is the next largest wine-growing country, one-third more than Spain, five times more than Hungary, which comes next, and ten times more than Austria or Portugal ; but then the consumption of wine in France is so great that for every bottle of fine wine exported more than a bottle of inferior wine in imported, chiefly from Spain. Our own colonies of Australia produce only one three hundredth of the French crop, and about the same quantity is credited to the Cape Colony.

AN interesting book on the war of 1859, which has just come out at Paris, consists of letters of Captain Vauvinex, an officer on the Emperor's Staff to his wife, to whom he wrote a letter every evening, giving his impressions of the battle of Magenta. For eight hours the Austrians were driven back. The ground was strewn thick with corpses, uniforms, and arms. He says :—"I write about it under a mulberry tree which is almost ringed round with dead bodies. The burial went on briskly yesterday evening. From 9,000 to 10,000 were got rid of. A farmer was got to run over a long strip of ground with his plough, and then our pioneers, helped by labourers, threw up the loose clay and dug a trench. The country folk who helped were allowed to strip the corpses. They were as pleased at this windfall as we are at having won glory." Next day he says :—"We have slept at Magenta, and the bed has cost the lives of 40,000 men." After Salferino he saw the meeting of the two Emperors at Villafranca :—"The Emperor Francis Joseph was bolt upright from habit, but crestfallen. He said nothing articulate that I could hear to Fleury or any one to whom he spoke. He and our Emperor were shut up alone an hour and a quarter, and Marshal Vallient, seated on a chair in the ante-room, let nobody near the door. When they came out each presented his household to the other, and they appeared delighted and shook hands with almost rude heartiness."

EVERY traveller, writes a Paris correspondent, is aware of the trouble and annoyance that is often experienced on a long railway journey when, after alighting for a few minutes from one's carriage, the bell rings and the driver blows his whistle, whilst the bewildered traveller is frantically running up and down trying to recognise his carriage from a dozen others, all built alike, and painted the same colour. Here he cannot, as in England, jump into an empty compartment, for in France the practice of overfilling prevails, so that he must either find his place or lose the train. The Paris-Lyons Company has adopted an ingenious device which will put an end to all this worry and also make it easier for trains to start punctually from intermediate stations. It is due to an engineer, M. Edouard Gros, and was to be seen working for the first time last evening on the Marseilles express. M. Gros remarked that the number painted outside the carriage, often running into five figures, is the very last thing that will strike a passenger or fix itself in his memory. His device consists in placing outside the carriage an enamelled plate with, as he calls it, a symbolical figure, in black and white. The figure may be that of a man, animal, tree, fruit, flower, article of furniture, implement, tool, machine, geometrical figure, or monument belonging to the districts along the railway line, &c. He has already prepared 5,000 designs, all distinct and simple, scientific or complicated figures being eschewed.

FOR her lecture at the London Institution, Miss Stanley, the headmistress of Whitelands College, made a pretty sort of anthology from the writings of Mr. Ruskin—being some of the things he has said about her sex. Girls, he has remarked, should be "charmingly beautiful and intensely happy, inclined to dance rather than walk for their innocence and buyoncy of heart, disciplined by courtesy to all, and therefore always attractive, gentle, tender, and just." Mr. Ruskin has been accused of making too much of beauty in his writings, and asked what plain girls were to do. To this he replied that to actual beauty of features he attached far less importance than did writers of ordinary fiction. He meant that radiant expression of cheerfulness, which was a primary element of beauty, combined with self-forgetfulness in lending ready and loving help to others. He further said that no girl who was well-bred and modest could ever be offensively plain, for all real deformity was want of manners or of heart. Somewhere Mr. Ruskin has expressed the opinion that every girl should have at least six lovers under vow for her. "She should

SIR W. HARCOURT ON THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Sir William Harcourt, speaking at a luncheon to Gladstonian Agents in London, on the 3rd inst., said they were present to make an ante-mortem on her Majesty's Government. There would be no difficulty in finding a verdict that they were expiring of senile decay. The Liberal party was being mobilized. His friend, Mr. Arnold Morley, well knew the art of warfare. He knew that British troops never fought so well as when they were well fed. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Much depended upon the Commissariat. Like Nelson's captains, Mr. Morley's officers would each lay their ships side by side with those of the enemy, and the result would be like unto that which inevitably attended engagements in which the great sea captain took part. In 1886 they suffered a great defeat, but then there were many deserters, and those of great influence and power; but the party remained true, and never forsook their great chief or the principles he so eloquently advocated and so strenuously clung to. Since then the deserters had waned, and the faithful had waxed in the confidence of the country. The Liberals had met the enemy, both Tories and deserters, many times since '86, and had beaten them by 20 to 1. The seceders claimed that they were, and had always been, the real Liberal party; but this had been settled at the polls. South Molton and Rossendale replied to this statement, and the chief of the deserters had had his answer. He would not ask what their opinion was of the final result; but he violated no confidence when he accepted the judgment of his opponents on these matters. They were permitted to examine their opponents' tactics and enjoy their despair. The Government no longer spoke of the Gladstonian party as a thing of the past. Their whole discourse was of what they would do when they had lost and the Liberals had won. They had the satisfaction of a lady to whom another had been preferred in picturing the miseries which would attend the married pair. How unpleasant for the lady if the united couple should, in the language of the story-books, live happily ever after. (Loud cheers and laughter.) All the party could do was to demand that when the dissolution came it should give the people of this country fair play. Let there be a full jury and no manœuvring with a stale register. Mr. Chamberlain thanked God that the peers might yet defeat the people; but he (Sir William) doubted whether this menace would be found of much use at the election. The people would take good care of themselves, and the peers what care they could. The party of law and order, as represented by the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, talked of nothing but a rebellion in Ireland. Lord Londonderry favoured civil war, and the Duke of Devonshire spoke of a rising like that of 1688. The latter might, like his ancestors, lead troops at another Battle of the Boyne. It would be an interesting spectacle. Mr. Chamberlain favoured a Quaker-like attitude and thought Home Rule might be defeated by the Ulster men refusing to pay taxes. Mr. Chamberlain was not a fighting man, but his friend, Colonel Saunderson, would scarcely don the straight-cut coat and broad-brimmed hat of a Quaker. He would more probably finish his campaign in a cabbage-garden under the helmet of Mambrino. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Sir Henry James spoke in a very different key, and he would advise the Duke of Devonshire in his hotest moods to take a dose of James's powder, an admirable febrifuge. (Loud and prolonged laughter and cheers.) The English people were not to be frightened by the scarecrow of an Ulster revolution with its raw head and bloody bones—a hallow turnip with a rushlight in it. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) The Liberal party kept the Home Rule question in the forefront of the issues to be fought out at the next election. They did not blink the question. Their first efforts would be devoted to an attempt to reform the Government of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He had spoken of what the Unionists were going to do after Home Rule had been carried. He did not think it was necessary for him to say what the Liberal party would do, for was it not written in the Book of the Chronicles of Newcastle. While the Unionists were carrying on their civil war in Ulster, the Liberals would be carrying on social reforms in England. He congratulated them on their great cause and the possession of the great leader. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Mr. Gladstone's powers showed no diminution, and his qualities of Leadership were not less than they were in his prime. Sir William spoke highly of the work of Mr. Morley whose labours, he said, would soon be crowned with triumphant success. In conclusion, Sir William proposed the health of Mr. Morley, which was drunk with musical honours.

Mr. Schnadhorst replied to the toast of the Federation, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE PROSPECTS OF MEDICAL WOMEN.

Dr. Julia Mitchell has commenced in "Woman" a series of articles indicating "What women may do in the medical profession," and commencing with their prospects and personal qualifications. We (the "British Medical Journal") have read the paper with not unsympathetic curiosity, which, however, the information given does not go far to satisfy. "Everything," the writer thinks, "seems to point to a very brilliant future being in store for medical women," but not much is said as to how far such prospects are in course of being fulfilled for the rank and file. Starting hospitals and adding to the number of dispensaries are only the creation of tools. But what of the general experience of medical women as to the demand for their services? That women are born invalids, according to Michelet's theory, Dr. Julia Mitchell stigmatises naturally enough as "all nonsense." But she admits it to be a curious fact, whatever may be the reason, that up to the present "women have shown no overwhelming desire to monopolise the accouchement-branch of practice." She indicates it as a common mistake—not, we may add, peculiar to women—that women, once qualified, think they have only to put a brass plate on the door and patients will come flocking and guineas pour into their hands. There are good and well-paid posts in India open to women; but this lady remarks thereupon that the climate suits few, and she adds: "I think that the majority of the coming English lady doctors will prefer to stay at home and try their luck." We are not convinced of the wisdom of that preference; nor does this writer give any reassuring facts or statistics in support of her cheery opinion that the chances of medical women, especially in this gigantic and ever-growing city of London, are "very favourable." We are sorry to note that she thinks the medical code "a wound-erfully complicated and abstruse affair." We are under the impression that it is very simple and straightforward, based on the one "golden rule" of doing as one would be done by, and that it only becomes difficult when, instead of trying to conform to it, the effort is made to evade it or break it down while seeming to observe it. Dr. Mitchell, however, warns her colleagues: "Woe to the man or woman who transgresses it!" If they continue to act upon that advice in spirit as well as letter—and in this they have excellent examples in the foremost of their body—they will find the observances both easy and pleasant, and all can join in wishing them material as well as ethical success.

After nine years of experience with small doses of creosote (half a grain daily), Dr. Julius Sommerbrodt, in 1887, expressed himself as inclined to the belief that in the first stages of tuberculosis of the lung creosote can cure. After using larger doses (1 to 2 grains daily) lasting cures were recorded in long-continued and severe cases, and after continuing his observations he reports (Berl. klin. Wochenschr. October 1891) that creosote, in large doses 4 to 4 grains per day), is, for countless cases, unsurpassed as a curative agent in tuberculosis of the lung. For a patient over ten years his minimal dose is 1 grain daily and his maximum dose 4 grains daily. He has never found bad results from his largest doses. The excipient is of importance. He prefers to give it with cod-liver oil in gelatine capsules, containing 1 grain of creosote. It keeps best and is best absorbed and best taken in this form. His patients have no other medicine. It usually takes two or three months before its influence is very noticeable. Great numbers of his patients have taken five, ten, twenty thousand capsules continuously without a bad symptom, and with excellent appetites, and this in itself is an answer to the objection that it injures the stomach.

Mr. Gladstone, concluding in the *North American Review* his essay on the Homeric Gods, or the Olympian religion, comments on its highly scientific construction. Homer first, he says, and Homer only, in the history of ancient religions brought order out of chaos and unity out of diversities which might well have been considered irreconcileable. Mr. Gladstone describes the scheme also as highly national and political, being more concerned with public affairs than with private character. He further remarks on the humanism of the divinities. The Homeric religion has as compared with any other among the ancient religions, less in its aggregate of an abstract or didactic and more of a literary as well as of a patriotic character. What sovereigns in later centuries sometimes attempted in combining by compromise the varying beliefs of their people, was in this case, endeavoured, and in great measure achieved by a poet.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company was held yesterday at the Law Association-rooms, Cook-street. Mr. Duncan Graham chairman of the Board of directors, presided.

In their report the directors said:—In accordance with the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting, held on the 15th May, 1891, the directors issued to the shareholders, in July last, 7,737 additional shares at a premium of £15 per share. The whole of these were taken up, and result in adding a sum of £116,055 to the general fund, and also increasing the paid-up capital of the company to £212,750. The net premiums of the year, after deduction of those paid to other offices in reduction of the company's liabilities, amounted to £801,615. 18s. 11d. against £702,346. 12s. in the previous year. The net fire losses, including full estimates for such as were not adjusted at the closing of the books, amounted to £448,425. 12s. 3d. After deduction of all commissions and expenses, bad debts, depreciations, and other charges, and including interest on investments, &c., a balance of £116,054. 5s. 5d. results to the credit of the company on the year's transactions. The addition of this amount, and also of the sum of £116,055 referred to above, to the balance of £172,025. 14s. 2d. brought forward from previous account, makes a total sum to be dealt with on the previous occasion of £404,134. 19s. 7d., less £11,934. 0s., being the interim dividend of 3s. per share paid in November last. The directors propose to increase the reserve and reinsurance fund from £450,000 to £600,000, by transferring £150,000 to that account; to pay on the 12th proximo a further dividend (free of income-tax) of 7s. per share on the old paid-up capital, making with the interim dividend 20 per cent. on the year; also a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share on the new paid-up capital. In future the whole of the aforesaid capital will rank equally for dividends. The dividends now proposed to be paid will absorb £28,431. 0s. 6d., leaving a balance of £214,099. 10s. 1d. to be carried forward to next account. The financial position of the Company will then be as follows:—Capital fully subscribed, £2,127,500; of which is paid up, £212,750; reserve and reinsurance fund £600,000; balance carried forward, £214,099, 10s. 1d.; total reserves, £814,099, 10s. 1d.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report said:—Gentlemen,—As the result of our year's working we show a surplus on underwriting account for the year of £77,165 18s. 2d.; our interest for the year amounts to £30,511 4s. 8d.; we have a profit on some sales made during the year of £1,326 10s. 5d., and there is a small item of transfer fees of £36. 11s., making a total of £109,040 4s. 6d. To this must be added an amount in connection with the taking over of the London and Provincial Insurance Company's business, which I referred to at our last meeting as having just been carried out, and from which we anticipated satisfactory results. That business has now been wound up, and it has resulted in a surplus of £15,221 10s. 11d. from which has to be deducted the par value of 3,283 shares allotted to them as a consideration for the business, amounting to £8,207 10s., leaving a tangible surplus of £7,014 0s. 11d., bringing up the total balance on the year's working to £116,054 5s. 5d. I would refer also to another matter of business in connection with the year's working, and its effects upon our financial position this year. We made use last year, to a certain extent, of the powers vested in us by our shareholders by issuing 7,737 shares to the shareholders at a premium of £15 on the £2 10s. paid up; and we considered it in the interests of the company to do this because our business has been increasing rapidly, and it was desirable that our reserve should maintain a proper proportion to that increasing business; and we were better pleased to be able to do this because we thought we should be able to do it in a way that would also be agreeable to the shareholders themselves. (Hear, hear.) We issued them at £17 10s., whereas the value of the shares in the market at the time was £20 10s. to £21. Therefore, any shareholder who did not feel desirous of increasing his holding in the company had simply to sell the number of shares allotted to him in order to secure a bonus of £3 10s. to £4 on the number of shares so allotted. (Hear, hear.) This issue of shares answered, therefore, a threefold purpose. In the first place it strengthened our reserves, and brought them more into proportion to our rapidly-increasing business by an amount of £116,055; secondly, it enabled us to give each shareholder who chose to sell his allotment a bonus of £3 10s. to £4 on the number of shares allotted to him; and thirdly, it has further—as many of those shares have no doubt passed into the hands of those who were not already shareholders—widened the circle of those interested in the prosperity of this company, and those who might be able, by giving us business themselves, or by inducing others to do so, to contribute further to that prosperity. (Applause.)

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Mr. John Morley was, on Wednesday (May 4,) entertained at dinner by the London Gladstonian members and candidates at the National Liberal Club,

Mr. F. J. Beale in the chair. Mr. Stuart, M.P., proposed "The Health of Our Guest." Mr. Morley, in reply, said that in every part of England which he had visited during the last six or eight months (including nearly all the southern part of the island) the spirit of the Liberal party was one of undaunted confidence; and their supporters had never been more ready for the fight. He never exercised himself much in the statistics of political meteorology; but, going on broad, general facts, he asserted the proposition that Great Britain as a whole was Liberal when the Liberal party were united. Their opponents, through the mouth of Mr. Balfour, who was the ablest of them, said the Liberal party were going to the country on prospectuses, and the Tories going on dividends. Yes; but there were dividends paid out of capital. The Tories had not a shot left in their political locker—they were going to the country on a policy of pure negation and stagnation.

THE POSITION OF LONDON.

If London needed anything to make its true mark in the body politic it was to learn to sink minor differences, or even serious differences, for practical union as to objects upon which they were all agreed, amongst which were the utilization of the great London endowments, the full concession of municipal powers to the County Council, including the control of the police, and the establishment of the principle that the owners of and all interested in land should contribute their fair share, alive or dead, to the general taxation. At the general election much would depend on London, and if Londoners thought first of all of their own necessities and their own demands, those necessities and those demands could only be met by the return of a majority of Liberal and Radical members for the metropolis. It was the programme of what he called rational Radicalism in its fullest and widest sense which won the County Council elections, and which, if properly explained to the constituencies, would win the parliamentary elections; and the Liberal party were diligently engaged in thinking out this just and equitable principle to its just and equitable conclusion.

HOME RULE AND SOCIAL REFORMS.

He did not believe they would be "bogged," as some predicted, on the Irish question; but there were several other important measures which, if they had a majority, could be pushed on along with Home Rule; and he did not believe the Tory party would incur the odium and the unpopularity of blocking measures such as those which London desired. The cause of labour must be the predominant cause in the breast of every Liberal, because, as Mr. Bright had said, "the nation lived in cottages."

But there was no proposition for shelving Ireland; and history would present no more abject and contemptible spectacle than the Liberal party would present if, after having induced the bulk of the Irish party in 1890 to undergo one of the very sharpest sacrifices they could undergo for the sake of maintaining an honest and stable alliance, it were now to break its bargain and to throw over its allies. If the attempt should be made to shelve Ireland the result would be a far worse split in the Liberal party than that which divided it in 1885. The Tories had been looking forward to Mr. Blane's Home Rule motion, about which he confessed he felt some misgiving himself; but on looking at the *Times*—which, when dealing with questions outside of Ireland, was full of ability and full of information, but which, when it approached the question of Ireland, was like a maniac in a delirium—he found that in no less than three articles they had pointed out what embarrassment it would cause to the party of Home Rule. Knowing the shrewdness of Irishmen, he felt that he need no longer be uneasy, and they had just heard that Mr. Blane's motion had been withdrawn.

He regarded the Ulster demonstration as a thing got up by the Unionist leaders in Loudon. Pride not fear influenced the Ulster men. The demonstration would stir up again the old bad passions of ascendancy, for which the Tories and not the Liberals would be responsible.

THE CASE OF SURGEON-MAJOR BRIGGS.

An anonymous correspondent, who adopts the pseudonym of "Under Fire," makes a fierce onslaught on the Duke of Cambridge, in the columns of the *Daily Chronicle*, on account of his treatment of Dr. Briggs. He writes:—

A month ago you allowed me to draw attention to the gross injustice done to Surgeon-Major Briggs by the Duke of Cambridge, who has persecuted him for a couple of years, and driven him twice out of the Army, refusing him the privilege of a hearing, and condemning him on the faith of the back-stairs slanders of relations of Lord Connemara, who did not dare to appear in the Divorce Court to vouch for the malicious tittle-tattle of his relatives, which, indeed, he could hardly do, seeing he had already apologised in writing to Dr. Briggs for the gross imputations which, under his own hand, he thus acknowledged to be false. Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, was forced by the action of three Members of the House of Commons to inquire into the case, and, when he did so for himself, he had no alternative but to stand up in the House and throw over the Commander-in-Chief. He promised in his place in Parliament that Dr. Briggs should be restored to his rank and seniority, and that he should be no penny the worse for the wrong the Duke had done him, seeing he had only acted as any gentleman was bound to act. Well, a month has elapsed since this promise in Parliament, and now I learn that Dr. Briggs has not only not been reinstated, but that he has not even received any communication from the War Office tending to undo the disgraceful injury which he has suffered in mind and in fortune. Beyond doubt the back-stairs influence is still at work, and without the vigilance of the Press and of Parliament means will be found to consummate his Royal Highness's act of injustice. Mr. F. Lockwood, M. P., has done yeoman's service in this business already. Will he be silent when it only needs a word from him to enforce an act of the barest justice? But it seems to me that the duty of insisting upon the performance of the Secretary for War's promise lies, in the first instance, on the shoulders of the medical men in the House of Commons. Dr. Farquharson and Sir Walter Foster already know the merits of the case—they have already acted beneficially in it—will they allow it to drop, or will they not endeavour to prove to the Commander-in-Chief that a doctor shall not be "broken" without good cause, after a proper inquiry; Dr. Cameron has shown his zeal in, and knowledge of, military questions within the last ten years. He need not hesitate in the cause of justice and the profession to which he belongs to incur the enmity of the Duke. And Dr. Tanner has waxed indignant over very much less serious cases: for there has not been a word—no one since the Parliamentary inquiry into the way in which the mistress of the Duke of York plied a busy trade in military commissions.

Let me recapitulate the facts. Before he was ten years in the Army Dr. Briggs was promoted surgeon-major for his brilliant services with the Desert Column, passing over the heads of forty-two colleagues, and becoming the youngest surgeon-major in the Army. His prospects of high employment were thus very bright. He was specially chosen, as a distinction, for the post of surgeon-major on the staff of Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, and in that distinction began his troubles. He found himself in the focus of intrigues of the worst sort, and being himself a simple, straightforward man, he sought for awhile to make peace in the family. Lord Connemara was charged by his wife not only with improper relations with his wife's servant, but with similar relations with two highly-placed ladies. Lord Connemara brought counter-charges against Dr. Briggs, withdrew them in writing, then put them on the pleadings, and after all refused to go into court in support of them. Lord Connemara's relations had, meanwhile, spread vile reports about the doctor, and when he returned from India, ill, so that, after being falsely charged with malingering, a Medical Board gave him four months' *congé*. His own honour and the honour of Lady Connemara required that he should remain in London for the case to come on; so he was dispatched to a remote Irish station; nor could he obtain permission to come to London for the trial, and he had to place his commission in the hands of his departmental chief, who does not seem to have shewn much backbone in the matter, or care for the interests of the Army Medical Service. Then, and then only, Dr. Briggs was allowed to take a temporary appointment at Woolwich. But before he had could come on he received a peremptory order to proceed again to India, though he had been ten out of fifteen years in India and the Soudan. So he had to retire from the Service, as the Commander-in-Chief would not listen to him. When Dr. Briggs had triumphantly established his innocence of the charges made in secret by the Bourke family, the Duke held out no hope of restoring him, until Parliament was on the point of being publicly appealed to, and then he was restored to the list, but with a loss of over a year in pay and allowances and towards retirement and pension, thus going down thirty-five of the forty-two places he had won by his heroism and his professional work. He refused to take up the commission on such insulting terms, and was thus driven out of the Army by the Duke of Cambridge. Once more an appeal had to be made to Parliament, and this was averted by the inquiry undertaken by the Secretary for War, who told the House of Commons that "Surgeon-Major Briggs should not suffer any loss as regards position or promotion in consequence of an act which any gentleman was bound to perform." He added that "Dr. Briggs will, therefore, be restored to the seniority he held before retirement." But he has not been restored as yet, and the rumour goes that when he is, the boon will be accompanied by a remission to an unhealthy station in India at the beginning of the hot weather. I believe Mr. A. C. Morton has a motion on the paper of the House of Commons on the subject; but I think the medical men in the House should take the matter into their own hands, tell this story, proofs of which are in my and their hands, and ask the House to reject the vote for the pay of the Commander-in-Chief when it comes on with the other votes in Section 1 of the Army Estimates.

SOME DIVERSIONS OF SPANISH RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

I had been told, writes the Rev. H. R. Haweis, about Spanish trains not being punctual, of Spanish clocks varying, and so forth; but between Barcelona and Valencia I found I still had some things to learn. Of course the train could not go on till the station-master had done his coffee, nor could the engine be got to move till the driver had finished flirting; the swashbuckler guard, armed with sword and carbine, has also affairs of his own which may unexpectedly be permitted to control the Spanish pilgrim's progress. But what is this? In open country, miles from any station, the train suddenly pulls up. I had noticed a man galloping across country. Well, he had been thrown in an adjacent field. The villagers were assisting him to rise; one held his horse. The group caught the engine-driver's eye; he simply stopped the train out of sheer curiosity. Further, will it be believed that most of the people got out and ran to join the gaping group? And we actually stopped on this idle errand for about twenty minutes; to the great content, apparently, of all but half a dozen English, including myself, and two American ladies. Night came, but no rest for me; the first-class carriage being by that time not only crowded, but filthy. The official ticket collectors, two in number, had been in uniform, and wore a hunting pouch and had brought his fowling piece. After snipping our tickets he smoked himself to sleep. As day dawned he woke up and got talkative. He then cooly told the astonished travellers that, although bound to inspect tickets for another fifty miles, he should get out at the next station, leave us locking and shooting on the Sierra Morena mountains, and catch the return train about midday! The train soon stopped; he wished us all politely good-bye, raising his official cap, got out with his gun and pouch, and we saw him no more. I ventured openly to disapprove of his conduct. A Spanish gentleman shrugged his shoulders sympathetically, but seemed astonished when we talked of reporting the inspector, as if Spain could not go on at all if this sort of foreign intervention were countenanced. I at once appreciated the situation. I felt that to bother an employé in his amusements in Spain was like "robbing the poor man of his beer" in England. The moralist within me became dumb; I sank to the Spanish level and held my peace.

Evidently, the Czar is not to visit Berlin. Last autumn he was compelled by the death of the Grand Duchess Paul, daughter of the Queen of Greece, to hurry home, making in Berlin only half an hour's stay; and now his intention to pay a visit to the Court here seems likely to be defeated by the dangerous turn his son Grand Duke Georges illness has taken. It was already settled that the Czar was to stay at Potsdam, and preparations were being made. The Czarina was to go direct to Copenhagen. Court etiquette demands that the Empress Victoria should first visit St. Petersburg, and as she has not done so the Czarina would not accompany her Imperial husband. The illness of the Grand Duke George keeps everything in suspense, and it is even doubtful whether the Russian Royal Family will attend the Golden Wedding at Copenhagen at all.

LETTERS OF LEIGH HUNT, CARLYLE, AND DICKENS.

In an article "Concerning Leigh Hunt" in the *Cornhill* for May, which everybody interested in the authors concerned should read, there are some interesting letters, hitherto unpublished, of Leigh Hunt, and of Carlyle, Dickens, and Thackeray, addressed to Hunt. When Hunt was sent to prison for libelling the Regent in the *Examiner* he felt the separation from his wife and children keenly. Here is an interesting letter written from prison to his little boy:—

Surrey Jail, May 17, 1813.

My dear, good little Thornton,—I am quite glad to hear of your getting so much better. Try not to cry when you go into the warm bath; for it would not be a "horrid warm bath" if you knew all the good it did you—it would be a nice, comfortable warm bath. Your dear papa likes a warm bath very much. I am much obliged to you for the marbles; mama will give you a kiss from me for them, and you must give a kiss to mama for papa. Your little sunflower grows very nicely, and has got six leaves, four of them large ones.—Your affectionate papa,

Leigh Hunt.

Some persons believe that Dickens's creation of Harold Skimpole owed its origin to his intimacy with Hunt. The following letter from Dickens is quoted as hardly compatible with that theory:—

48, Doughty-street, Friday evening.

My dear Sir,—Hear is the unhappy parcel which, after being safely booked and entered in my own mind as gone, has been lying on my table in the dust of fourteen days. It contains the first four numbers of my new work, a portion of Oliver Twist (which you will find in two Miscellany volumes) and an American edition of Pickwick, which is curious from the singular vileness of the illustrations.

Do me the favour to read Oliver and Nickleby *first*: of the latter work I have directed the publishers to send you all future numbers regularly; and of the former, I will send you more anon, if it interest you—an old stager—sufficiently.

You are an old stager in works, but a young one in faith—faith in all beautiful and excellent things. If you can only find it in that green heart of yours to tell me one of these days, that you have met, in wading through the accompanying trifles, with anything that felt like a vibration of the old chord you have touched so often and sounded so well, you will confer the truest gratification on your faithful friend,

Charles Dickens.

Leigh Hunt, Esq., &c., &c.

Another letter from Dickens, dated "Tavistock House, Fourth May, 1855," runs:—

I am now, to boot, in the wandering, unsettled, restless, unpleasant (*sic*) state of being about to begin a new book. At such a time I am as infirm of purpose as Macbeth, as errant as Mad Tom, and as rugged as Timon. I sit down to work, do nothing, get up and walk a dozen miles, come back and sit down again next day, again do nothing and get up, go down a railroad, find a place where I resolve to stay for a month, come home next morning, go strolling about for hours and hours, reject all engagements to have my time to myself, get tired of myself and yet can't come out of myself to be pleasant to anybody else.

There are several letters from Carlyle to Hunt. Carlyle, writing from Craigenputtoch, says:—

Your new situation looked so cheerful and peaceful I almost fear to inquire what it has become. Chances and changes hardly leave us a week at rest in this fearful treadmill of a world. The prophet said "Make it like unto a wheel;" that is the kind of wheel, I think, we are made like unto. Meanwhile, even as I figure you, that cheerful tree, seen from your window, rises leafy and kind on me; I can hardly yet consent to have it leafless and its kind whisper changed into a loud October howl. Be patient and nestle near the chimney corner: there is a Spring coming. Nay as I hope one day an Eternal Spring when all that is dead and deserved not to die shall bloom forth again and live for ever!

"The whole literary world," Carlyle proceeds, "seems to me at this time to be little other than Chaos come again: how should I see your course in it when I cannot see my own?"

This only is clear for both of us, and for all true men; mix not, meddle not with the accursed thing there; swim stoutly, unweariedly, "if not towards landmarks on the Earth, then towards loadstars in the Heaven!" For the rest, as our good Scotch adage, has it: Fear nothing earthly; there is ever Life for the Living.

Carlyle goes on to say that he had read all Hunt's poems, and found that "a genuine tone of music" pervaded all his "way of thought." Carlyle then proceeds:—

When I shall put pen to paper next is quite a problem. It ought to be when I have *mended my ways*; for nothing is so clear to me at present as that, outwardly and inwardly, I am *all in the wrong*. I believe one is hardly ever all in the right. Let us not mourn over that. But the strange thing at present with me is the outward economic state of Literature. Bookselling I apprehend to be as good as dead; without hope of revival, other than perhaps some galvanic one; the question therefore arises, what next is to be done? A monstrous question, which I think it may take two centuries to answer well. We, in the meantime, must do—the best we can. . . . You as a determined Book-moth, will appreciate my felicity, when you hear that I read some ten hours often at a sitting divided by one for a walk, which I take like physic. My head grows a perfect "Revolt of Paris;" nothing occurring to divert me; only the little Table-clock (poor little fellow) suggesting now and then that I am still in the world of time. I fall asleep at last towards midnight, amid the Cannon vollies, shrieks and legislative debates, the laughter and tears of whole generations;—for it is mainly History and Memoirs that I am reading. Now and then I shall perhaps write something, were it only for Prince Posterity.

Thackeray writes in January, 1847, thanking Hunt for a "Jar of Honey," but says he had not tasted any of it, "nor of Tennyson's Medley—having been so consumedly occupied with business and with Jollification subsequently in these latter days." With the following lines which he sent to Hunt on another occasion, our extracts from this very interesting article must conclude:—

My dear Hunt,—
Though we never meet we should,
If you could and if you would
Will you take your dinner here
On the last day of the year?
And believe me, Hunt, my dear
Yours for ever and a day
Doubleyouem Thackeray.

HOW THEY FOUGHT AT BALACLAVA.

Sergeant J. W. Wightman, late of the 17th Lancers, has a spirited article in the *Nineteenth Century* on his experiences in the famous Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. Here is a specimen:—

We had not broken into the charging pace when poor old John Lee, my right-hand man on the flank of the regiment, was all but smashed by a shell; he gave my arm a twitch, as with a strange smile on his worn old face he quietly said, "Domino! chum," and fell out of the saddle. His old grey mare kept alongside of me for some distance, treading on and tearing out her entrails as she galloped, till at length she dropped with a strange shriek. I have mentioned that my comrade, Peter Marsh, was my left-hand man; next beyond him was Private Dudley. The explosion of a shell had swept down four or five men on Dudley's left, and heard him ask Marsh if he had noticed "what a hole that bo—shell had made" on his left front. "Hold your foul-mouthed tongue," answered Peter, "swearing like a blackguard, when you may be knocked into eternity next minute!" Just then I got a musket-bullet through my right knee, and another in the shin, and my horse had three bullet-wounds in the neck. Man and horse were bleeding so fast that Marsh begged me to fall out; but I would not, pointing out that in a few minutes we must be into them, and so I sent my spurs well home, and faced it out with my comrades. It was about this time that Sergeant Talbot had his head clean carried off by a round shot, yet for about thirty yards further the headless body kept the saddle, the lance at the charge firmly gripped under the right arm. My narrative may seem barren of incidents of the charge, but amid the crash of shells and the whistle of bullets, the cheers and the dying cries of comrades, the sense of personal danger, the pain of wounds, and the consuming passion to reach an enemy, he must be an exceptional man who is cool enough and curious enough to be looking serenely about him for what painters call "local colour." I had a good deal of "local colour" myself, but it was running down the leg of my overalls from my wounded knee.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr D M Smeaton, Financial Commissioner, Burma, has received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Burma from Sir A Mackenzie, K C S I.

MEDICAL.

Surgn-Capt J A Burton, Madras Estabt, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Amraoti during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Capt R B Roe.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Estabt are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal:—Surgeon-Captains T Grainger, M D, and J G Jordan, M B, C M.

POLICE.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assist Commandants in the Upper Burma Military Police:—Lieut E L Williams, I S C, 23th Punjab Infy, and N E Chesney, I S C, 2nd Batln, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

On return from furlough, Mr R H C Whittall, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, resumed charge of the Punjab Forest Circle from Mr A E Wild, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, and is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators.

In consequence of Mr Whittall's return, Mr J W Oliver, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 1st grade) Burma, reverted from officiating in the 1st grade of Conservators, will officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr A E Wild, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, is appointed to the charge of the Central Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. E E Fernandez, Depy Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun, is appointed Depy Consvr, 1st grade, in Assam.

Mr. J T Jellicoe, offg 1st grade Depy Consvtr, in Assam, to be Depy Consvtr, 1st grade, sub. pro tem, vice Mr Fernandez.

The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service:—Mr. J L Pigot, Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, Central Provinces, and Assist Insp Genl of Forests and Supt of Working Plans (seconded), to Assam, as Depy Consvr, 3rd grade.

Mr. R H Ellis, offg 1st grade Depy Consvr, Bengal, to Assam as Depy Consvr, 1st grade.

Mr. C G D Fordyce, Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, Assam, to Bengal.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr L Biedermann as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr W Sherriff.

Lieut H L Goodenough, I S C, Offg Wing Officer and Myj, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli.

Lieut W C R Stratton, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class and First Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The services of Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col L D Spencer, M D, I M S (Bengal), Residency Surgn and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties.

Lieut P T A Spence, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as First Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan.

Capt T C Pears, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class (seconded) and Settlement Officer under the Tonk Darbar, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Harowtee and Tonk.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A Vasudeo Moodaliar, Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed Chief Supt and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the Central Provinces.

Mr. J Bridgnell, Supt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to officiate as a supernumerary Chief Supt, and is placed in charge of the Forest Branch of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office.

Mr. W Bedford, Chief Supt in the office of the Accountant-Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. R A Hildreth, Supt in the Office of the Accountant-Genl, Bombay, is appointed to act as Chief Supt during Mr. Bedford's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H C Wylly, Derbyshire Regt, to be a Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry, vice Major E S Browne, V C, South Wales Borderers, who has vacated that appointment.

ARMY STAFF.

Col G Swinley, R I (late Bengal) A, Offg Col on the Staff, to be a Col on the Staff, vice Col A P Palmer, C B, I S C, appointed to the command of a district of the 2nd class on the Madras Estabt.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Major-Genl T Graham, C B, R I (late Bengal) A, commanding a district of the second class on the Madras Estabt, is transferred to a similar command on the Bengal Estabt, vice Major-Genl Sir R C Low, K C B, Bengal Cavy, appointed to the command of a district of the first class.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Surgn-Lieut is appointed to the Bengal Estabt:—H G Seton.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut P G Shewell, Assist Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in th at appointment.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab: Capt J H V Crowe, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut Col W Tribe, R M L I, offg Wing Officer, 38th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Ind an Staff Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—Col C R Pennington, C B, I S C, Col on the Staff, (m c) for five months.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Surgn-Lieut-Col R A K Holmes, M D, Supt of Jails, Lucknow, offg Inspr-Genl of Prisons, N-W Provinces and Oudh, (m c) for eight months; and Surgn-Lieut-Col H Johnstone, M D, Civil Surgn, Rangoon, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut H L Fleming, I S C, 36th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major and Bt Lieut-Col W T Shone, R B R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, for five months; and Lieut A C M Waterfield, I S C, Supy Officer, (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers, for five months.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col R T M Lang, General List Cavalry, Depy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, (m c) for six months; and First grade Assist Apothy J T Weston, Civil Surgn, Mergui, Burma, (m c) for six months.

Col H W J Senior, I S C, Commandant, 1st Regt of Bengal Infy, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating command on the 28th May 1892.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.—Sub-Condr C Willshire to be Sub-Condr and Sergt D Griffiths to be Sub-Condr.

RETIREMENTS.

Bgde-Surgn Lieut-Col P Cullen, M D, Civil Surgn, Nursingpore, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the amalgamation (as a Volunteer Engineer Company) of the Seebpore College Vol Rifle Corps with the East Indian Railway V Rifle Corps.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Mr G C A Kentish to be Capt, vice Grant, resigned; and Messrs C Beatson and A Craven to be Capt and Lieut respectively to complete the establishment.

Assam Valley Mounted Rifles.—Mr S McKee Barry to be Second-Lieut to complete

NOTICES.

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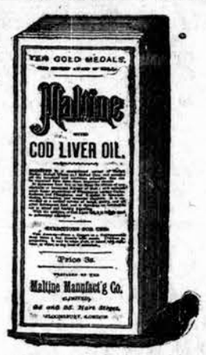

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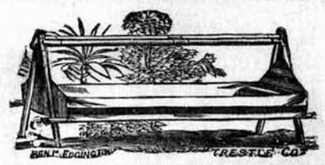

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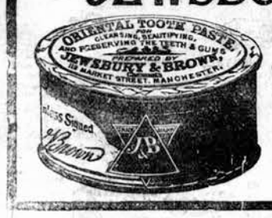

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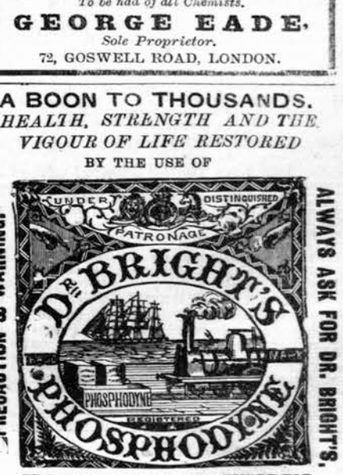

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